The Irish Times,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 323 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED ..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED 1 5 0

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, Bob Logic and Directress of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London; and Full Company of Performers from that Theatre.

THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THIS GOVERNMENT THEATRE,

And the magnificent Theatrical Wardrobe, the Property of

MISS CELESTE HERSELF.

The most Brilliant, Original, and Unique Entertainment ever witnessed, is nightly and daily Patronised by Mr. WILLIAM CALLCOTT, Principal dancer artist of the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for his representation in this city. The engagement of this unrivalled Company for

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860,

Positively and Last Night but Two of that charming Dramatist and talented Artiste, MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.

Every Evening (except Saturday) Three Fine Pieces.

First Appearance in Dublin of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. J. WARD, of the Surrey and Royal Navy, will appear as "Paddy Rooney," for the First time.

On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 17th,

The Performances will commence with the Laughable Farce entitled

TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

Mr. Bennet Bennett ..... Mr. W. Elliston.

To conclude with Buckstone's new and original Drama, in 2 acts, of

Mr. Ernest Dunbar ..... Mr. W. Elliston.

Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock—Commence at Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Second Price of Private Boxes, 15s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Second Price of Dress Circle, 2s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Second Price of Upper Circle, 1s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Upper Gal., 4d.

Box-Office open from 11 to 5 daily. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Second Price of Private Boxes, 15s.; Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Price of Dress Circle, 1s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Upper Gal., 4d.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Benefit of Miss LEE LESLIE.

and her last appearance but one.

On FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., will be performed, for the 1st time, a New Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

The performance will commence with the Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

Mr. Bruce Norney and Mr. W. Rogers will appear.

Harry Halgrove ..... Miss Lee Leslie.

Valentine ..... Miss Lee's Youngest.

In which character she will introduce the Song of "Sweet Star of Evening."

After which, the Laughable Farce entitled

1st—A Sailor's Mistake. 2nd—Mr. Deputy Snuffle (Characteristic Dance). 3rd—Shadow Dance. 4th—Fun Bloomfield.

With other Entertainments.

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,

By sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Cleveden Foster.

Mr. T. Kirby has the honour to announce that the above Gardens will OPEN for the Season on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21st, with an entirely New and Talented Company, selected regardless of expense.

Engagement of the celebrated Gymnast, Equestrienne, and Comique, M. Hallen, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, under the management of Mr. Charles Sloan, who will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and Court.

First appearance in Dublin of Mr. Robert Keene, the celebrated descriptive Irish vocalist and Comique, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester Concerts.

First Appearance in Dublin of Mons. De Wenzel of the World, who will introduce his unrivalled Performing Horses, which have created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Ballerina, from the Royal Opera, will make her first appearance in Dublin.

Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Multitude Concerts, London (her First Appearance in Dublin).

May-pole Dances on the Lawn, by twenty-six ladies, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the special superintendence of Mr. C. Ivy, Pyrotechnist to the Royal Princess' Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cleveden Foster will choicely appear in dashes from their popular entertainment.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Room has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Gymnastic Amateur Performances.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Half-Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at the Public's Pleasure—Performances commence at Seven o'clock.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 18, Lower Sackville-street.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS

FIRST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE,

On SATURDAY, MAY 19th,

At Half-past Two.

Upon which occasion the Entire Original Programme will be presented.

Morning Performances at reduced Night Prices.

Reserved Seat Tickets and Plans can be had at SUMERAND and SON'S New Branch Establishment, 62, Lower Sackville-street.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.

TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW.

ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS!

LAST THREE NIGHTS, POSITIVELY CLOSING.

SATURDAY, 19th MAY.

MONDAY, 21st MAY.

TUESDAY, 22nd MAY.

The patrons who encouraged the MAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin voluntarily shun his eyes against one of the most disgraceful and beautiful works of the age.

The following splendid exhibitions have been made to the Directors:—

The Queen of her Native Country!
Cathcart's Hill
St. Petersburgh
Palace of the Czar
Palace of the Czarina
Public Square
Fortress of Cronstadt

A Grand Historical Representation on SATURDAY, May 19, at Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Gen. Mackinnon, the brave of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes.

Exhibitions, every day, at Two, Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of the Secretary, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Physician and Surgeon, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Medical Director and Consulting Physician to the Hibernian Medical Association, Physician to the Dublin Dispensary, Physician to the Lock Hospital, Physician to the Hibernian Female Orphan Asylum, Physician to the Hibernian Female Orphan Asylum, Physician to the Hibernian Female Orphan Asylum

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND Capes and Overcoats in Meltons and Tweeds, Light Spring Cheviots, Vicunas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpaccas. Prices 10s. 6d., 21s., 30s., 35s., and 40s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, DISPLAYING faultless adaptation to early ages. Children's Belt Suits, in new and beautiful materials. Prices 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. Light Spring Inverness and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in new designs. Prices 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, AND ETON JACKET Suits, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen. Prices 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s., and 35s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER DESIGNED in every variety of novel fabric, the very best cutters employed, the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

89, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME. Having, from many years' management of the business of Mr. GEORGE MACDONA, FORMER PROPRIETOR OF 28, MOLESWORTH STREET, acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN, which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergyman's Suits.

FRED. H. JUDGE, MERCHANT CLOTHIER, 3, WICKLOW-STREET. ☞ Three doors from Grafton-street.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING. R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above in creating branch of their trade. Printed Outfit Lists free on application.

84, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 27, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE P. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 78, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Terence Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	2 2 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	16 16 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of WILLIAM ACHESON & Co., 78 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

REDUCTION IN FARES. BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET CO. Day Passages between Dublin and Wexford. MAY, 1860. The Steamship MARS is intended to sail for Wexford, from 46, North-wall, Dublin, Friday 18th, 8 Morning. For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford, Monday, 21st, 7 Morning. FARES—First Class 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d. FREIGHTS MODERATE. For further particulars apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Edenquay, Dublin; WM. BROWNE, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin. W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment. The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons. P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

MONEY—BILLS at Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letters only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE J. EDMUNDSON and CO., having been appointed Sole Agents for the above Machine, recommend it as the best Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced. From the simplicity and ease of its mechanical action, its unencumbered steam tub, its exceedingly convenient arrangement for wringing and mangling, combined with its wonderful efficiency as a washer, it hasmet with an approval and sale, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Continent of Europe, where the patent-right has been purchased and introduced by some of the most eminent engineers and machinists. Sole Agents for Dublin, J. EDMUNDSON and CO., House Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms, 24, 25, and 26, CAPEL-STREET.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT R. GRADY'S Coach Factory 24, 25, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

WANTED to Purchase, a Neat House or Cottage, with Garden in the suburbs; North side preferred.—Apply to Mr. POWELL, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street; (must be to a leading thoroughfare).

TO LET—Drawingrooms and Bedrooms, with Kitchens, for £26 per year, or Drawingrooms and Kitchens for £17 per year, at 62, Lower Dominick-street; also, a Furnished Bedroom, for 5s. per week, with attendance.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

There have been considerable fluctuations in the markets in London, and at present a great deal of uncertainty prevails regarding the results which may flow from the agitation on the Continent. The quotations are altogether guided, in fact, by the foreign news as it arrives, and by Paris prices which have been very much affected of late, although rates for money are not higher generally than the Bank minimum; still, the demand for accommodation is not slack, and full rates are obtainable.

In this market business was rather dull to-day, in Funds, Consols were only dealt in for account, and New Three per Cents. for cash. There were no transactions in Local or Railway Debentures; Banking Securities show very little alteration; Bank Stock fell 5s. per cent., and it was wanted at the price; Royals and Nationals were done at the previous quotations, the former were rather offered, the latter were steady at the price, with the exception of the Atlantics, which were done at a decline of 12s. 6d. a share, and Dundalks which were offered; Steam Shares generally in active demand, as evidenced by a rise in City of Dublin; original shares equivalent to £3 per share having been done at par ex dividend the previous price bring par *cum* dividend; Mining Shares show scarcely any changes in value; Barravores were done at the previous price, rather buyers; Carysforts are quoted at a slight advance, buyers; the paid-in-full shares were done at the former price, rather offered; Connorees were firmer at the price than on yesterday; General Mines and Wicklow Coppers were steady; Mining Company of Ireland without change.

Railway Shares were very little dealt in, and generally were weaker in tendency; there were buyers of Ballymenas; Belfast Junctions were on sale; Dreghedas and the third Shares were steady at par; Wicklows were steadier to day at six; Great Southern and Western was offered at a smart decline. Killarney Junctions fell, of course. Midlands were weaker, and Limericks were offered at the price. With the exception of a slight decline in Dublin and Wicklows there were no changes in Preference Shares.

Grand Canal Stock was not quoted to-day. There were sellers at something over the last price; buyers at about £2 per cent. under it. In other shares no alteration.

The Cork and Youghal Company opened a further portion of the railway for traffic to-day.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 16.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money ... 94⅛
Account, ...
New Threes, ...

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money ... 94 4⅞
Account, ... 94⅛
New Threes, ... 93 ⅞

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 94⅛
Account, ... 93 to ⅞
New Threes, ... 93⅛

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 94⅝
Account, ... 94⅝
New Threes, ... 93⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 94⅝
Account, ... 94⅝
New Threes, ... 93⅝

NEW SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2s p; Eastern Counties 34⅝; Great Northern 110; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104; London and South Western 91½; Lonb Northern 85½; Midland Stock 117½; North British 69½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland 96). Consols have been steady all morning at 93 5-16 7-16, with little or nothing doing. Indian, 104. Chinese very inactive, at about closing rates of yesterday. Canadian dull. French no change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening

The Stock market has not been disturbed to-day by any additional news, but it shows undiminished heaviness, and quotations at Paris continued to decline. Discount for account to-day has been rather more active, and the rate in the open market was only a fraction below the Bank minimum. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon owing to the political distress, there was a movement for Naples and Trieste rates adverse to the currency of Austria. About £5,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The Railway market has not experienced any material alteration to-day, the final price, although slightly higher, being for the new account at the end of the month.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds opened with a dull appearance, and a decline of ⅛ per cent. took place, but in the afternoon there was a recovery, and the closing quotations of consols were a trifle above those of yesterday. In the share market there was little alteration in prices. There was again a brisk demand for money in commercial channels, and the rates for the best bills were not below 4½ to 4¾ per cent., yet little business was done at the Bank.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Funds opened at yesterday's quotations, but experienced a relapse. Share markets drooping. There is a general indisposition to transact business.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—A panic has prevailed on the Bourse. Rentes, which were first done at 69·20, closed at 68·85 cents, or ⅛ lower than yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 91¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51¾; Eastern Counties, 35¾ 4¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78¾ 9¼; Great Northern, 115 10¾; Great Northern A, 118 17; Great Western, 68¾ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ 13; Grand Trunks, 8¾ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 113 14; Leeds Northern, 51¾ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾; Midland, 117½; North British, 61¾; South Eastern, 96¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland, 79¾ 80¾. Consols opened inactive, but towards afternoon they declined, and close dull, at 93⅝. Indian Loan, 106¾. Shares close heavy and quiet, at lowest quotations. They, however, closed ¼ per cent. lower than they opened. Canadians weak. French unchanged.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93 92½

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	220½
National Bank, £20 paid	6½
Royal Bank, £10 paid	17½

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic (Limited)	4½
City of Dublin £100 paid	100 x d

MINES.

Barravore Silver Lead (Limited)	12s 6d
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	11s 6d
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full	2
Connoree (Limited)	9s 6d

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Drogheda	75
Ditto Thirds, £25 paid	25
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	6 6
Kilkenny Junction, £12 paid	12½
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	49½
Waterford and Limerick	24½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	128
Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual, Class A	110
Great Southern and Western 6 per cent. perpetual	97½ 98
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	—
Ditto 6 per cent.	103

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 26th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅛	93⅝	—	94⅛	94	93⅞
Ditto for Account	93⅛	93⅝	93⅝	94⅛	94⅛	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	93	93	93½	93½	93⅝
Ditto for Account	92⅞	93	—	93½	93½	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 16.—Sugar market firm. 100 hhds. Demerara sold at 39s. Rice, nothing doing; saltpetre firm; linseed—Bombay sold at 40s. 6d., but few buyers at that price, owing to heavy arrivals; rapeseed—500 bags Bombay sold at 53s. 9d. to 54s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 16.—Sugar steady. Coffee—sales going at steady rates: native Ceylon taken at 60s 6d to 61s 6d. Mocha taken at 105. Tea firm at previous rates; common Congou nominally, 1s 4½d. Rice quiet; a little fine white Bengal sold at 14s 6d. Saltpetre—good enquiry, but business prevented by firmness of holders.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 16.—A good local consumptive demand for Baltic wheats, at fully Monday's prices. Barley unaltered. Oats 6d dearer. Flour—Trade steady.

LIVERPOOL REPORT.—At this market, supplies very trifling. Wheat showery. Wheat—English good, next to none on sale, prices quite as dear; foreign held with great firmness, and in some cases even rather more money made; floating cargoes have been in much better demand, at very full prices; flour quite as dear. 30s being the price for Northern; Indian corn still dull, off coast and on passage; barley lively; beans and peas firm; oats 6d to 1s dearer, owing to greater scarcity of stocks than has been known for many years.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, MAY 12.—At this market there were few buyers. Wheat—Foreign firmly held for extreme prices of last week, but little business transacted. Scotch wheat obtained an advance of 6d per 240 lbs. Flour without alteration in value. Barley 6d per 320 lbs cheaper and difficult to sell. Oats receded 3d per 264 lbs, and oatmeal 6d per load. Beans, peas, and Indian corn, all the turn against sellers. (Hall's report.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 16.—Sales probably about 8,000; no change; imports, 22,695, previously 72,681.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, MAY 16.—No 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s 0d to 52s 6d; No 3, 51s to 51s 3d. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 16.—Firsts, 125s; seconds, 122s; thirds, 104s; fourths, 86s, 88s, 71s; sixths, 62s. 800 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET MAY 15.—Red wheat, 60s; barley, 00s; oats, 14s to 16s 10d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN ... Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LOGE-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hooper's Grand Circus Variété. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROTUNDO-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Gilderoy, the Freebooter;" "Omnibus;" "Magic Toys;" "Paris and Back for £5;" to conclude with "Pork Chops."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition was commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, amounted to 64,790 copies, making an average of 9,112 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 17.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., *via* Marseilles, Constantinople	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	Six p.m., May 18.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.) Constantinople	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m.) May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

There is again a question of transferring to the service of the Pope the Modenese brigade, consisting of about 4,000 men, which is stationed in the environs of Bassano, under the orders of General Saccozzi. But thus far an understanding has not been come to because the Pope insists that the troops shall be incorporated in the Pontifical army, whilst the Duke of Modena only consents to send them as an auxiliary force. There may perhaps be another obstacle to an arrangement—namely, that most of the soldiers, in the event of being freed from their oath of fidelity to the duke would, instead of going to Rome, return to their homes. This is believed from the fact that several cases of desertion have already occurred. As the Modenese brigade has since April been maintained by the Austrian Government, the latter has good reason for trying to bring about an arrangement by which it will be transferred to the service of the Holy Father.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Friday last whilst the workmen employed at the Rainhill Asylum were pulling down some walls in order to carry out the improvements going on they found a living toad embedded in the solid masonry. From the position in which it was found it is quite evident it must have been built in the wall at the time the building was erected, now some 15 years ago. It is alive at the present time, and, indeed, quite lively.—*Liverpool Post.*

THE REGISTERED TROUSERS.

The Royal Irish Constabulary continue to entrust the Trousers to none but those who will supply a complete support to the back and waist, giving perfect ease to the stomach in Walking, Riding, or Sitting. These Trousers are so positively cut, that they entirely supersede the necessity for Braces, Strap, Belt, Buckle, or Belt.

The comfort and utility of these Trousers are so great that Engineers and Railway Gentlemen will find them admirably indispensable.

They can be made in every variety of Material suited to the present and coming season.

MAY BE HAD ONLY OF PAYNE AND PAYNE, PATENTEES AND INVENTORS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET; AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

MANLY SPORTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL Cricket and Boat Clubs are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute their orders for Cricketing and Boating Suits, from the REGISTERED WOOLLEN TWILLS, THOROUGHLY SHRUNK. KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET. Introducers of The Scotch A-Spoia Trousers, 10s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 17.

The repeal of the Paper-duties would benefit no journal in Ireland so largely as it would benefit this. The amount saved in the shape of a remission of the Excise would, of itself, constitute a very considerable income, while our subscribers would benefit by having better paper, and, possibly, a larger sheet. We have earnestly advocated an abolition of the tax, and now as earnestly we deprecate its removal. We know that two millions and a half of Long Annuities fell in this year, and we thought there was a most favourable opportunity for the remission of a tax upon invention, industry, and education. But it was not imagined that a Chancellor of the Exchequer would recklessly fling away the entire of that two millions and a half in a vain attempt to propitiate France by indoctrinating the people with a taste for cheap French wines, or, by cheapening kid gloves and French silks, pretend to have consulted the well-being of the masses. An expenditure of thirty millions, in the shape of military defences, proves how futile is the hope that a nation exclusively military in its tastes could be induced to cultivate peace by purely commercial motives. We have thrown to France all that could be given away, and one by one the most important manufactures of England are found to be sacrificed. There is not the smallest expectation that the remission of import duties will ever be recognised by a larger use of foreign articles. There is before us, for next year, an alarming deficiency, which is calculated to amount to ten millions at least. The Whig financier, indeed, defers all preparation to meet the evil day until it actually arrives; but the simple question is, whether we are justified in sacrificing a duty producing one million and a half yearly in the face of a certain deficiency.

At the Demonstration meeting in London, on Monday, Mr. Bright spoke, as he ever speaks out of the House of Commons, with a recklessness of assertion and a degree of threat which best prove the unintellectual and unthinking character of his audience. He has two objects to gain, both of great importance to his party. Firstly, he must defend Mr. Cobden, that "out-door" agent of the Government; and, at the same time, endeavour to maintain Mr. Gibson and Mr. Gladstone in offices which they fill so completely to his satisfaction. A defeat on the Paper-duties Bill must give a shock to the Ministry. It is quite possible that Mr. Gladstone, feeling that the very portion of his Budget on which he based his claim to popularity, and which was manifestly intended as a bribe to the press, was rejected with the universal applause of all prudent thinkers, would throw up the office which he holds. The Cabinet cannot "get on" without Mr. Gladstone. He is their champion and defender, and a resignation would involve loss of place to Milner Gibson, and loss of prestige and power to Mr. Cobden.

Logically, too, Mr. Bright advocates the repeal of the Paper-duty, since that repeal furthers immensely the species of taxation for which Mr. Bright has a monomania. Mr. Bright and the Liverpool and Manchester Schools of Financial Reform desire to transfer taxation entirely to realised property and land, while floating capital and income derived from manufacture should be free, and defended at the cost of others. He wishes to abolish all indirect taxation, so easily collected, and paid so imperceptibly, for direct taxation, the burden of which we already feel so grievously in the Income-tax. This million and a-half, if lost by a repeal of the Paper-duties, must be replaced by some means. We cannot replace duties upon foreign imports, for we are bound hand and foot for ten long years. This loss must be replaced by an additional twopence in the pound on our Income-tax, and if the duties on tea and sugar are removed next year, as the speeches of Mr. Gladstone have led the people to expect, our Income-tax will amount to at least one shilling and threepence in the pound. Mr. Bright sees clearly that no people would long submit to such an impost, and he trusts, by appeals to self-interest and class-prejudice, to evoke a combined assault upon property and rank, or else to leave us without means of defence against our natural enemies.

But since the tariff of France was arranged by Mr. Cobden, it was found that the paper manufacture of England was utterly sacrificed. Indeed, Mr. Cobden, dreaming only about cotton, forgot we had such a manufacture at all. The Emperor of the French refuses to remove his prohibitory duties upon the raw material of paper, and the certain result of an abolition of the Excise, and the consequent abolition of the import duty, must be the utter destruction of that "rural manufacture" in praising which Mr. Gladstone exhausted his repertory of laudatory sentences. To prevent an already great deficiency from being made greater; to avoid taking a great step towards direct taxation; to preserve a native manufacture from utter ruin; and to prevent a sacrifice of revenue without the smallest equivalent in return, Lord Derby and Lord Monteagle have taken their stand. We are unable to understand either the patriotism towards their country, or the loyalty towards their party, of those journals which profess to be Conservative, and yet oppose the policy of Lord Derby, and question the wisdom of his determination. For ourselves, we lose considerably by the retention of the duty; still, we would eventually lose more by its abolition under present circumstances; and there are few individuals who calmly consider the matter who would not prefer to pay the trifling duty upon paper, by indirect taxation, rather than pay, by a direct impost, a heavy addition to an Income-tax which is already so oppressive.

A BILL of some importance, both as respects the patronage of Town Councils and the appointment of coroners, has been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Francis Russell and Major Gavin. By the Municipal Reform Bill it was enacted that "the Council of every Borough *in which a separate Court of Quarter Sessions* of the Peace should be "holden," should have the power of appointing a person, not an alderman or councillor, to be coroner of said Borough. But there are several Boroughs which have not applied for a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, and consequently the town councils of these Boroughs have not the patronage of the office. The bill then provides that the town councils of the Boroughs of Belfast, Clonmel, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Sligo, and Waterford, should have power to nominate their respective coroners. Such coroners to have all rights, privileges, and emoluments, as those appointed by Boroughs in which Courts of Quarter Sessions are held.

At present, the coroners of the county hold inquisitions in such Boroughs, and the bill simply creates ten new offices, the patronage of which is to be vested in the several town councils. It by no means touches upon the duties of the coroner or the qualifications for the office. Most probably political bias would be the chief claim urged in several of these Boroughs, and the claim most likely to be successful. We have not heard any complaints respecting the manner in which the duties of the coroners are at present performed; and we deprecate the creation of new officers without necessity. At all events, in any bill connected with the office of coroner, a clause should be introduced restricting the office to a physician or surgeon. It is of great importance that the person holding an "inquisition," in case of sudden death or death by violence, should be one capable, from knowledge and education, of guiding the jury to a correct finding.

We fear the £900 guarantee fund will hardly suffice to pay all the expenses consequent on the bold attempt to carry the Dublin Water Works Bill in spite of the citizens. Mr. Brophy, whose exertions mainly led to the defeat of the bill, is determined to prevent any expenditure from the corporate funds on account of Bill No. 1, should such be contemplated. The citizens are heavily taxed already, and we can hardly suppose that they should be called upon to pay the expenses incurred for a Bill which they opposed. It is advisable, too, that they who would listen to no reason should suffer for their perversity. It may make the majority of our municipal representatives somewhat more conciliatory next year.

Meanwhile, may we ask have the canal basins been cleansed or purified, or are any measures in contemplation for such a work of necessity, before the summer is at its height?

The *Times* on the Emigration of the Tartars from the Crimea:—

In what is usually called the East races are immoveable enough; for centuries they remain fixed in the inheritance of their forefathers, and preserve their ancient laws, traditions, and usages unchanged. But the tribes which originally wandered from Central Asia keep something of the nomadic spirit of their ancestry. However civilised and apparently rooted to the soil, they are easily induced to leave their homes and their fields, to sell all that they have, and to settle in some distant place. The Russian Government has found no difficulty in transporting whole populations, and at the present moment it is busily removing in mass the inhabitants of a country which possesses no little interest for England. It will be remembered that when the allied forces landed in the Crimea they were received in a very friendly spirit by the Tartars. From the first day these people were full of good offices towards us, not forgetting, of course, to ask for solid compensation. Mahometan in religion, speaking a dialect of the widely extended Turkish language, and having to complain of many acts of oppression on the part of the dominant Russians, they were attracted to the strangers who came among them as allies of the Sultan. In every direction the Tartars were useful to the allies. They furnished information, they brought in provisions; they are said even to have deceived the enemy. In some places the chiefs regularly made their submission to Omar Pasha, counting on the retention of the country by the Turks or their allies. In others they came into the French or British lines and worked as day labourers for hire. Before Sebastopol, at Eupatoria, at Kertch, the Tartars showed themselves ill-disposed to those whom they looked upon as no longer their masters. The Russian Government has not forgotten this disloyalty; and, though it has not taken any steps to avenge itself on the Tartars, it is anxious that they should not have an opportunity of repeating their conduct. The Crimea is the most exposed portion of the Russian Empire; it is valuable not only from its position and the fertility of its soil, but for the command it gives of the Black Sea, even in a commercial sense. The Western nations have found their way to it, and Russia must expect that in any future struggle it will be at once attacked. To remove the Tartars has, therefore, been a favourite object of Russian policy. We now learn that the scheme is to be carried out on a large scale. It is acknowledged that in a new war, particularly a war in which Turkey should take part, the Tartars would receive the enemy with welcome. The first plan, therefore, was to make the whole Mussulman population leave the coast and settle in the interior. This plan, though consistent enough with former Russian practice, has been looked upon as too strong a measure for the present age. The treaty of 1856 stipulated for an amnesty for those who had assisted the allies, and such an arbitrary proceeding might very well be looked upon as an infringement of it. Besides the Government of the Emperor Alexander has affected a particular mildness in the conduct of affairs, and would shrink from the wholesale deportation of an almost aboriginal people. It now seems that the Czar can carry out the plan of removing the Tartars without any violence to them, or any breach of international obligations. They, in fact, wish to go. The Crimean war raised in them hopes which peace bitterly disappointed. They were led to believe that they would become subjects of the Sultan, by the cession of the Crimea to Turkey. That event not having come to pass, they wish to take the matter into their own hands and emigrate into the Sultan's dominions. Although the Russian laws are very strict against expatriation, yet in this case the Government has acceded to the desires of the people, and ordered that passports should be given to all who desired them.

The movement has commenced, and still goes on. The inhabitants of the district of Karasou Bazaar set the example, which was quickly followed throughout the country. The emigration of the Circassians from the country newly conquered by the Russians further stimulated the activity of the Tartars. It does not seem that the Turks treated either race with any great hospitality, and the news of their disappointment stopped the emigration for a short time. But this was only a pause in the great movement. It soon recommenced, and now the Tartar population is flying from the Crimea like the Celts from Ireland twelve years ago. "Our Tartars," writes a Russian from the Crimea, "are definitely resolved to pass into Turkey. Not one of them tills or sows his field, not one of them makes engagements for later than the 25th of April. The rich are already taking their passports. All wait only for the moment when they can realise their resources.

There are two considerations prompted by this great movement—the future destiny of the emigrating race, and the future state of the country which they leave. With regard to the Tartars, we are not inclined to be sentimental at the departure of an indigenous race. Over thousands and thousands of miles, from the Adriatic to the wall of China, the same Tartar race, speaking the same Turkish language, prevails; and, if the Crim Tartars cross the Black Sea to settle about Trebizonde or Samsoun, it will be a change much less than their brethren of the Far East make every year without thinking about it. The Tartars are not likely to make a very brilliant or enterprising people anywhere. Moderate industry is the highest economical virtue which they can be said to possess; but in the vast unfilled regions of the Turkish Empire, among a people of the same religion and language, they may be prosperous and happy, and escape being "improved off the face of the earth."

The plans of the Russian Government for the improvement of the Crimea have not yet been unfolded. Nothing in Russia is done without the sanction of authority, and consequently it will be predetermined by the Czar who shall be the inhabitants of the deserted country. At present the trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks who inhabit the little towns on the sea coast; but the industry of the fields requires a more laborious race. The Crimea is capable of producing everything that is grown both in Northern and Southern Europe. Wine is made in large quantities and of good quality. Corn is produced in abundance, the pasturage is fine, the valleys, like the famous Baidar, being of surpassing richness. An active and laborious population is all that is required to make the country as rich as in some parts it is beautiful. Colonists will, no doubt, be invited from all parts of the Empire; the intelligent German, the patient Russian, will be placed in the homes of the Tartars, and the province the beauty of which is the theme of so much Russian enthusiasm, and to which recent history has given so deep an interest, will become an important addition to the wealth of the Russian Empire.

The *Daily News* on the progress of Garibaldi's Expedition to Sicily:—

The little information which has reached England from Sicily within the last four-and-twenty hours is entirely of a character to confirm the conclusions we offered to the public yesterday concerning Garibaldi's expedition. We then expressed a confident belief that the Piemonte and Lombarde were not destroyed until after they had safely landed Garibaldi and his companions at Marsala. We are happy to add that on this point there is no longer any uncertainty. The expedition was for some hours in great danger, but the energy and cool courage of the adventurers overcame all difficulties. The conflict then goes on. Garibaldi is fighting for Italy and Liberty. The Bourbons and the Pope are equally alive to their danger. They see that in a free and strong Italy there will be no place for them. All the Princes whose pretensions and character are identified with the weakness or the enslavement of that country are gathering together as if for a final struggle with the aspiring spirit of the nation. Of this combination the Pope is the centre, and General Lamoriciere the active leader. The King of Naples sends money, and the Duchess of Parma cannons to Rome, and the Duke of Modena places his army of 3,500 men at the orders of the Pope. All betokens a great conflict in which the destinies of the Peninsula must be decided.

The situation of the Sardinian Government in the midst of all this agitation is one of unspeakable difficulty. The least reflection must satisfy any reasonable person that it never could have desired Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily; but when, by accidental and unfortunate outbreak at Palermo, the insurrection in that island had commenced, and hundreds of brave men were committed to a life and death struggle, the free people over whom Victor Emmanuel reigns were stirred up up by an irresistible feeling of sympathy. The King was on a twenty days' journey in Central Italy, and the Cabinet was dispersed. What power the Sovereign and his advisers would have had to oppose the popular will if they had been at Turin while Garibaldi was making his preparations we may conjecture, but cannot know. Certain it is that their moral authority had been considerably weakened by the cession of Savoy and Nice. The local authorities, partly from sympathy with Sicily, and partly from feeling their inability to arrest a project which had public opinion on its side forebore recourse to vigorous and severe measures, and the faint opposition they offered to the expedition was overborne by the energy and resolution of Garibaldi. The consequence is that the Cabinet of Turin has been assailed with notes and protests from foreign Ministers accusing it of disloyalty. The truth is easy to discern. The Piedmontese Government has been carried away by the force of circumstances. It has no army of foreign mercenaries, like the King of Naples, with which to coerce its people. It is constitutional, and must sooner or later obey public opinion. Of course it is in the Government that the nation becomes responsible to other States, and constitutional and absolute Governments are alike under the general obligations of public law. But the personal and moral, as distinguished from the political, responsibility of Ministers is very different under despotic and free Governments. If this obvious consideration had been borne in mind we should not have had to read in English newspapers the odious reproach of bad faith addressed to the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel. Letters from Turin of the 13th inform us that the Government intends to enforce the laws to the utmost against Garibaldi's followers, so that it is quite possible the gallant General may find his arrangements thwarted, and learn just at the moment when expecting aid, and requiring it to complete and secure a success, that his reinforcements are not forthcoming. We can state with certainty that it was the fixed resolution of the Sardinian Cabinet, on the 12th, to permit no more men to sail to join Garibaldi, and we much regret it, because of the convulsion to which such an application of the law must lead. It may be that the events of the last few days have released the King from any obligations towards the Neapolitan Government, and that the popular spirit will be utilised and not repressed. But in any case, it cannot be too well understood that the Piedmontese Government acts entirely on its own responsibility in this matter. It alone is the judge of the course it ought to take towards the King of Naples. Attempts are still made, both in and out of Parliament, to represent English influence and English counsels as having been exerted at Turin adversely to the cause of liberty and in favour of Bourbon oppression. The foundation of these misrepresentations is a perversion of a speech which Lord John Russell made in Parliament a short time ago, in which, being asked how this Government could take the liberty to give advice so freely to Naples, he said that if we gave advice it was in the sincerity

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

A French establishment at Mentone has lost the damage done to its premises and goods during the insurrection at 60,000 francs, which is sure to be enforced.

A pamphlet has appeared at Paris which intimates out that Lamoricière's peculiar position backed by Legitimists and Orleanists, is that of Bonaparte General Monk, *ready* for any casualty in France.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The Annuity Tax Edinburgh Abolition Bill was read a second time. After some discussion, several other bills passed a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two.

BATH RACES.

Badmanton—Ariadne, 1st; Diamond, 2nd; Portsmouth, 3rd.

Weston—Big Bat, 1st; Fairwater, 2nd. Eight ran.

Shorts—Pizzaro, 1st; Flame, 2nd. Eight ran.

Dyrham—Pizzaro, 1st; Informer, 2nd; Elijah Brook, 3rd. Fourteen ran.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Carl, Porto Rico; Sultan, Matanzas; Ravelon, Honduras; Pathfinder, Moulmain; Union, Galatz; Vivinda Viana, Cork; Jaspar, Callao; Elen, Porto Rico; Lady Matheson, Matanzas; Constance, Odessa; Germinia, Smyrna; City of Baltimore (s.s), New York, Liverpool, and proceeded. Off—James Jardine, Callao. Sailed—Arabian, Quebec, with troops. Marmion, Bristol; Adelina, Greenock.

BELFAST—Arrived—Charles, Bayonne; Kalcolah, Bordeaux.

Correspondence.

THE GRAND CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

13, Gardiner's-place, 15th May, 1860.

SIR,—I feel that you will excuse me for troubling you, as the subject is most important to all the inhabitants of the north side of this city.

It is the horribly neglected state of the Royal Canal, from which we derive our water to drink. No longer ago than last Sunday, during a very short walk, I saw in that canal the putrid carcases, of a cat and a dog, floating down towards the Broadstone!

This needs no comment of mine, but I think that a notice of it in your widely-circulated paper might have a good effect.—I beg leave to remain, sir, yours,

FRANCIS SHAW, Commander R.N.

LONGFORD v. SPARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

5, Fleet-street, Dublin, 16th May, 1860.

SIR,—Your report of the proceedings in this case, which appeared in your impression of yesterday, is inaccurate in one important respect, calculated to create a false impression against me. In the report I allude to, it is stated that the plaintiffs paid me a fee of £2 2s. as a professional fee, in connection with the matters which formed the subject of the action. I beg to say that I never received one shilling from the plaintiffs, or either of them, or from any one on their behalf; and, further, the summons and plaint does not say that I received any money, nor was ever so alleged by the plaintiffs, nor did such an allegation form any part of their proofs. Without entering into the facts or merits of the case at this juncture, I may be permitted to say that the result of it strongly illustrates the anomalous and unfair position in which attorneys are too often placed, and in which they are made the scapegoats of the defaults and omissions, without ever having received, and, as I still assert, without even a promise, of a remuneration! My attendance at a meeting of parties discussing arrangements for a proposed contract was been construed into a retainer as their professional agent, and, without my own consent, I am clothed with the character and responsibilities of the attorney for all parties, and made the ultimate sufferer.—I remain, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS SPARKS.

THE LATE FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.

A committee having been formed to obtain subscriptions for the sufferers by the late calamitous fire, the following contributions have already been received:—

W P M'Evoy, Parliament-street, 1l.; Edward Hume, 5s. 6d.; L Stanislaus Crampton, 1l.; B N Turnbull, 1l.; George Kellet, Parliament-street, 1l.; D Murphy, 10s.; Sir Rivers, Parliament-street, 1l.; Richard P Nesbitt, 1l.; Purdon, Parliament-street, 10s.; Mr Cullen, Parliament-street, 10s.; John Flynn, Essex-bridge, 10s.; Molloy, Conner, and Co, do, 1l.; Mrs Jane Abraham, Essex-street, 1l.; J Flanagan, do, 1l.; F De Lacy, Parliament-street, 1l.; Barry and Dunne, do, 10s.; P L Fleet, Dame-street, 10s.; J Switzer, do, 10s.; E Dillon, do, 5s.; Mr Burton, do, 10s.; Mr Kane, do, 10s.; Saint Bewley and Co., do, 2l.; J O Daly, Dame-street, 5s.; — Weir, Esq., Commissary-General's Office, 1l.; — Edwards, do, 10s.; J Edmundson, Dame-street, 10s.; Michael Sweeny, do, 5s.; Smyth and Dalbiac, College-green, 1l.; Thomas Hone, Foster-place, 1l.; Gilbert Sanders, do, 1l.; R S Wood, do, 10s.; Keogh-bridge, 5s.; J M C, 5s.; J Hinks, Dame-street, 2s. 6d.; M M, 5s.; J Tollmaster, National Assurance Office, 1l.; J Hipkins, Portland-street, 2s. 6d.; Aldgrman Lambert, 1l.; M Mathers, Parkgate-street, 2s.; J H. Coatsworth, 1s.; John Donegan, Dame-street, 10s.; T R Millikin, Parliament-street, 1l.; Whitehead, Esq., 10s.; P Godfrey, do, 10s.; T Fenlon, do., 5s. 6d.; W Egan, Suffolk-street, 5s. 6d.; Thos Bewley and Co., Cope-street, 2l.; Patterson Jolly, Essex-street West, 5s. 2d.; M'Birnie and Collis, Aston's-quay, 1l.; Fancott and Co., Henry-street, 1l.; Cannock and White, 5s.; 2l.; Todd, Burns, and Co., Mary-street, 1l.; R. C. Dalaneau, 2l.; John Wardell, Thomas-street, 10s.; Alexander Atkinson, 1l.; Sir Duncan Dickenson, 10s.; Ralph Wallis, Parliament-street, 10s.; D C M'Nish, Gurville-avenue, 5s.; John Kane, Parliament-street.

In addition to the sum of 10s. from Messrs. Kenny and Owens, left with us on Tuesday, we have to acknowledge the receipt of 5s. from R. Langford, Esq., and some clothing from a lady, which will be handed to the committee of gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to collect donations.

We shall be happy to receive any further contributions for the same humane purpose.

We have been requested to state that a number of gentlemen in the Bank of Ireland have collected the sum of £4 10s. for the same object.

LEIGHLINBRIDGE (CO. CARLOW) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY, 15.—This fair was held yesterday, and owing to the very favourable change in the weather, was decidedly the best fair we had in this county for several months past, the demand for store cattle being very brisk, and the supply very large. There was a good attendance of graziers and other buyers from Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, and the surrounding counties. There was a marked improvement in the condition of the stock generally, but for inferior sorts there was little inquiry. The supply of fat cattle and sheep was scanty, with good demand. Beef sold at from 56s to 70s per cwt; mutton from 6½d to 9d per lb, according to quality; four-year-old heifers sold freely at from £10 10s to £12 12s each; three-year-olds from £6 10s to £10; two-year olds from £5 to £7 10s; yearlings from £4 to £5 5s. The demand for old dry cows was very dull. Sheep—Hoggets were in good demand, at prices ranging from 35s to 45s each. Fat lambs were rather scarce, and sold at from 20s to 25s each. The fat pig fair was held on Saturday; the supply good and demand brisk. Pork sold at from 57s to 60s per cwt. Stores (forward) from 45s to 60s; smaller sorts from 30s to 40s. There was a very large supply of bonhams, which sold at from 12s 6d to 20s each.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—"Hebrews, 10th chap. Subject for debate—"That the French Revolution of 1789 was beneficial in its results."

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ended 12th inst.—Passengers and mails, £907 19s 6d., against £963 2s. 4d. for the corresponding week last year; merchandise live stock, &c., £447 12s. 4d., against £583 7s. 9d. for the corresponding week last year; total, £1,355 11s. 10d. against £1,536 10s. 9d for the corresponding week last year.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—A jobber, named Patrick Gilleople, of Castlebar, who attended the fair of Ballina, held on last Saturday, remained there that night and next day, preparing for the Belmullet fair held on Monday. On Sunday last he was discovered in a dying state by the police in the public-house of a man named M'Gill (Ballina), with a wound on his head, the effect of a blow. He was insensible, had evidently taken much drink, and died immediately. Deceased had lately returned from America, and was reputed to have money. £19 was found on his person.—*Mayo Constitution.*

Amongst the fashionable arrivals in Paris are those of Count de Montemolin and his brother, who, it is stated, intend to take up their residence there.

On Thursday, the 24th, the Earl of Stanhope will call the attention of the House of Lords to the present system of diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

COUNTY MAYO—PROSPECT OF THE COUNTRY.—The delightful and most propitious weather with which we have been favoured for the past month has dispelled all the doubts and fears which filled the public mind with apprehensions of an unfavourable harvest. We never recollect the different crops presenting a more cheering prospect—oats and wheat particularly; and all our correspondents concur in reporting the potato plantings as progressing most favourably. Whilst we have to report thus of the cereals and potato tillage, we have a word of advice as to green crops, which, we regret to say, for years past, has been unheeded—which negligence is or may be attributed to the absence of encouragement. It must be admitted that the wealth, or rather what was supposed to be the wealth of our small farmers, was, or is, their cattle; to add to their stock was the ambition of every peasant, and the consequence has been that a severe winter, and a scarcity of fodder, swept away a large proportion of the capital of our landholders. So long, then, as the accumulation of stock or the rearing of cattle is persevered in, we say it is gross neglect to overlook the cultivation of green crops, particularly turnips—the culture of which is understood in some slovenly manner by the majority of our farmers. Indeed, so sensible are we of the importance of green cropping, that we hold it to be more than imprudent for any party having control over our small farmers not to insist on a large tillage of this important item of animal consumption; for, not alone has the absence of a turnip crop been severely felt during the past winter in the sustenance of cattle, but such was the anxiety of the poor people to sustain life that they actually gave a large proportion of their potatoes to their cattle, and thus left themselves now bereft of the staple article of food. We seriously hope that, as there is sufficient time to sow green crops, no effort will be left untried to induce a larger cultivation thereof, as the season is most favourable, and all other farm work is nigh completed."—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE MAYO RAILWAY.—The remarkably steady increase in the receipts of the railway from Athlone to Roscommon has very naturally been a matter of gratulation and pride to the promoters of that railway, and we have no hesitation in stating that the shareholders will find that the full development of the entire project will place the Athlone and Castlebar Railway amongst the most remunerative of any in Ireland.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KING'S COUNTY PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The twentieth annual meeting of the King's County Protestant Orphan Society (Northern Division) was held yesterday at one o'clock, in the large room, Printing-house Building, Parsonstown. The attendance of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood was exceedingly numerous, and evidenced the deep interest taken in the well-being of the society. Upwards of sixty orphan children, the objects of the bounty and solicitude of the society were present, and by their healthy and cleanly appearance, showed their guardians had faithfully discharged the trusts reposed in them. The Rev. Archdeacon Gregg, attended as a deputation from Dublin, and amongst the clergymen present were:—The Rev. A. Coghlan, Lusknyan glebe; Rev. Mr. M'Causland, rector of Parsonstown; Rev. J. E. Exshaw, Rev. J. E. Rogers, Rev. J. R. Scott, Rev. R. Healy, Rev. S. H. Payne, Rev. S. Hume, London; Rev. S. R. Wills, Rev. J. E. Bell, Rev. F. M'Donagh, Rev. E. Drought, Rev. T. Booth, Rev. C. Lyons, Rev. M. Savage, Rev. J. Forsaith, Rev. R. Staveley, Rev. H. Drought, Rev. C. Vignoles, &c.

On the motion of the Rev. Marcus M'Causland, Rector of Birr, seconded by Thomas Haskett, Esq., D.L., J.P., Mearegarth,

The chair was taken by the Hon. Colonel Westenra, D.L., J.P., Sharavogue House.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Rev. Telford M'Donogh, Rector of Litagh, and honorary secretary of the society, read the following report:—

"Your committee appear before you to-day according to established usage, to resign the trust committed to them at the last general meeting, and, at the same time, to submit to you an account of the present condition of your society, and of their own proceedings during the past year. On the occasion of our last report, the number of orphans in our books were 61; since then one has died, four have been taken by their friends, and five (two boys and three girls) have been apprenticed. Two of the girls have been sent to the Institution for Training Female Servants, lately established in Dublin, in connection with the Protestant Orphan Societies of Ireland. The object of that institution is clearly expressed by its name; and as it supplies a want which we have long felt, and appears to be admirably conducted, we would strongly recommend it to public support, and that the provisions which it affords to our female orphans should be largely used. The number of children at present on our books is 56, one of whom is under the care of the Dublin Orphan Refuge. This is a smaller number than we have had for several years, but as there are no applicants for admission, we have the satisfaction that there is not a single Protestant orphan unprovided for in this division of the King's County. The children under our care have been recently visited in their respective localities by our efficient inspector, the Rev. N. B. Curry, and he has reported that they are in good health, and that their general condition is satisfactory. We think it desirable, however, that their education should receive increased attention; and have, therefore, resolved that our Inspector shall be directed for the future to report specially on this important subject, and, also, that the children shall be examined in classes every year, on the day of the public meeting, by persons appointed for the purpose, and prizes distributed to the best answerers on that occasion. The auxiliaries have contributed the following sums during the past year, viz.:—We observe a small diminution in some of these returns as compared with those of last year; but the deficiency has been more than made up from other sources. We have received the large sum of £110 from the proceeds of the Bazaar, a bequest of £4 paid through our Secretary, the Rev. Telford Macdonogh, and another bequest of £50 under the will of the late lamented Mrs. Cassan. In concluding this report, we desire to express our most humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the success which has attended the labours of our Society. Twenty years have now elapsed since its first establishment, and during that period it has struggled with manifold difficulties, and shared in all the vicissitudes of the times. But the wise principle of Christianity on which it is founded—the love of our brethren—has still kept it safe, until at length it has become so rooted and grounded in public favour that it can command any amount of funds that its necessity require. But we must not, on that account, relax our efforts. Our present condition of prosperity can only be maintained by the same means by which it has been obtained. There is still need for the most vigorous exertions on the part of all the friends of the society, and above all, of our most earnest prayers that it may please our Heavenly Father to continue to us that blessing which He has hitherto so liberally bestowed.

Rev. S. H. Payne, Vicar-General, moved that the report just read, with the abstract of the cash account for the past year, be published and adopted. He observed that whoever was the author of the report, might be satisfied with his offspring, and rest perfectly satisfied that it would fulfil its duties for the ensuing year. The present meeting was the twentieth held in Parsonstown on behalf of the King's County Orphan Society, and those who were in the habit of attending those meetings would agree with him in saying that the present was the best and most important ever held in connection with the society, as there was seldom so many encouraging circumstances to look upon. They saw the children before them for whose welfare they had shown so much solicitude and expended their money; in that respect he believed the Protestant Orphan Societies had an advantage over every other, because their patrons and supporters could always see before them the children that were fed, clothed, and reared for time and eternity. One of the strongest proofs of the value of the society was the number of persons who had assembled to take part in the proceedings. The society might also congratulate itself on the large number of clergymen who always shown an unabated interest in the welfare of the society. Another most happy circumstance was that they had amongst them a clergyman who had come all the way from Dublin to plead on behalf of the orphans of the King's County. His name was a household word in Ireland, and needed no introduction, as the champion of Protestantism, and the able and unwearying friend of the orphan. It was 16 years, he remembered, since he attended the church of Dr. Gregg, in Gardiner-street. The time was memorable to him, because it was the very week in which he was married. It was only the other day, after that long lapse of time, that he went there again, and heard a sermon from the Archdeacon, the text of which, he remembered, was, "Preach the Word," and he trusted, by the blessing of God, that he derived benefit from that sermon. He rejoiced to see him again present that day to plead the cause of their society. Every person who read the papers must feel the value of such a society. It was indispensably necessary for the safety of Protestant orphans. If they did not provide for the orphan children of their Protestant brethren, what would become of the next generation? They had seen the statement made that children had been kidnapped and taken away by unlawful means. It was, therefore, particularly desirable that they should bring up their children according to the principles which they valued and upheld. They did not wish to obtain possession of any children that did not properly belong to them, but they wanted to discharge faithfully the solemn duty imposed on them of instructing their own children. It was a duty which they owed to the poorer members of their flock to take up their children and provide for them temporarily and spiritually. When God was pleased to remove the father from his position, they had to guard the children not only from error but from vice, especially the female children. At the present moment there was a movement going on in London of a singularly meritorious character—a movement on behalf of the wretched outcasts who walked the streets, and since the commencement of that movement many of them had been reclaimed. Upon examination into the past history of half of them they were found to be poor orphans who went up into the great city in search of employment, and they were entrapped. The principal value of their society was that it threw a shield around destitute female orphans. It was not an institution of their creation, but it was the creation of God himself for the shelter of the orphan. The society had impressed upon it the likeness of the Lord Jesus Christ. When He charged Peter to feed His sheep He added also, "Feed my lambs," as though He were specially alluding to the orphan. In looking around upon a generally selfish world, did they not see institutions like the Orphan Society, as green and sunny spots made and marked out by the especial grace of God. As a little incident in the history of Mungo Park, the African traveller, when worn out by fatigue, they were told his eyes rested on some beautiful little green plant, and the very sight of that plant told him there was a God. So they might look at that orphan institution. The heart of the King's County Protestant Orphan Society meets at Birr, and its blood circulated from Birr. He hoped the society, at the close of 1861, would be enabled to present as satisfactory a report as the one which they had just heard read. After some further observations, the rev. gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The Rev. James A. Bell seconded the resolution. He said the report gave them a very satisfactory account of the state of the society, and told them two very important facts. The first was, that the class of people for whose relief it was designed was very much diminished. That was a thing to be thankful for, that there were not at present in the country the vast number of helpless orphans which existed two or three years ago. The report, some few years back, stated that there were fearful children applying for admission, but in consequence of the funds of the society being in such a condition, the committee were obliged to refuse them relief. How different was the case at present? Every Protestant and destitute orphan in the King's County had now shelter and protection afforded by the society. It was an important question—what had caused the diminution of orphans, as compared with former years? He thought it possible that there might still be some lurking cases of distress; but they ought to be on their guard, as there were kidnappers abroad. For aught they knew some of their children might be kidnapped before they left the town. Such things had occurred, and might occur again; and, worse of all, the law of the country, strong as it is, was so slow in its operation that months and years might elapse before it would really be put in force in such cases. The cause of the diminution, however, to which he alluded was, probably, the emigration that was going on in that part of the country. It was a matter much to be regretted that they should be losing the salt of their population in that way, but all they could do was to wish them every success, and pray that wherever they go they may carry with them their independent spirit, their honest industry, and their Protestant faith unimpaired. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put, and unanimously adopted.

Tyler A. Gregory, Esq., moved the following resolution:—"That the steady progress of this society, which has been the honoured instrument of preserving 187 orphans from the physical and moral evils to which their helpless condition rendered them liable, calls for heartfelt thankfulness to the Giver of all Good, and for earnest prayer for His continued blessing."

The Rev. Augustus Coghlan, of Nantinan Glebe, Limerick, seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, said he had attended that meeting in connexion with another institution, as a deputation for a different society, engaged in a different portion of the field of God's vineyard. He had been asked to speak as the representative of a kindred society in another country, and having been for a period of fifteen years actively engaged as a member of the Limerick Orphan Society, he felt that he would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, and unfaithful to his trust as a minister of God and friend of the orphan, were he to refuse to accede to a request of the committee. He would speak according as God might enable him, in behalf of a society which adorned the King's County, and the report of which was so full of cheering matter, and gave such great cause to look back with thankfulness, and to look forward with courage. It was his duty, on the present occasion, to bring before the meeting such circumstances connected with the Limerick Orphan Society as might encourage their committee to greater exertions on behalf of the orphan. The report of the committee for the past year was very satisfactory indeed; but he trusted they would pardon him when he told them there was still a wider field open for their exertions, and that their society might be more useful than ever it had been before. If they only reviewed things before them, not with the eye of sense, but with the eye of faith, they would find there was still much for them to do, and that the funds at their disposal might be employed in carrying out a more extended field of usefulness than ever they before entered upon. Upon looking to the report for the past year, he found that one of the principles of the society was, that of restriction; but he would have no restriction in the orphans' cause; he would have no holding back of protection to any fatherless orphan where it was in his power to extend it. The great principle of the society in Limerick with which he was connected was that it received every orphan. They never looked into their exchequer, or inquired whether they had money, to receive an orphan or not. They viewed their position with the eye of faith, as they knew that God above was able to give them enough to meet all their wants, and that He has said it is not His will that one of those little ones should perish. He found the society of the King's County required that a child, to be eligible for admission, should not exceed ten. That limit he considered far too low. In Limerick they received them up to thirteen; and he was utterly at a loss to know why restrictions should be placed on children for admission at what he believed to be the most important period of life. He would put it to the meeting most earnestly that while the Exchequer of the society was full, that they should enlarge their philanthropy, open their arms wider, and receive more and more under their care. The Rev. Mr. Coghlan entered into some statistics to show that after the principle was adopted in the Limerick Orphan Society of receiving every child who applied for admission, regardless of the state of the society's finances, that the funds of the society through the blessing of God, daily increased. He remembered on one occasion, in the year 1848, when the committee of the society found themselves very much in debt, and the circumstances of the society had very much deteriorated they found lying on the table applications from eleven orphans, and many calculating business men said we must limit the admission. We cannot embarrass the society, or we will sink the orphan's bark. But that sainted man, the Rev. Godfrey Massy, who was honored amongst men, and who, he now believed, was honoured amongst the spirits of the just, stood up in the committee and reminded them that Christ had said it was not the will of his Father that one of those little ones should perish. Within that very month there came into the exchequer £325 to meet the faithful principles of the committee that had received the eleven orphan children. He would just allude to one institution, which proved, beyond all doubt, that if they prayed in faith, believing, they would receive. It was the noble orphan institution at Bristol to which he alluded. It was instituted by Mr. Muller who came a poor man to that place, without friends, and the institution was now a standing monument of God's help and goodness in protecting the destitute orphan. In that institutions, supported without any superintending committee, but everything coming in answer to the prayer of faith, that there were sheltered 300 orphans. Those 300 children were living from day to day by the response of God to the prayers of the founder of that institution. As he looked around him he saw excluded from want of means 700 helpless orphans asking for admission which he was unable to give. He went in prayer to God, and he asked God to enable him to do more than ever yet he had done in providing for the orphan. In answer to his prayers funds poured in, and large sums of money were sent to him for the foundation of a new orphanage. There were now 700 children fed and clothed in that institution from day to day, and before long he hoped to have 1,000. With these facts before them, he asked would they hold back or hesitate to maintain that noble principle, and would not they trust in God for the future? He asked them to open wider their doors, and if they maintained the principle of universal admission, they would find there were many throughout the country that could be brought within the care of the society. (Applause).

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Samuel R. Wills, of Parsonstown, proposed the next resolution—"That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to the collectors and other friends of the society, for their exertions during the past year, and that they be requested to redouble their efforts in this good cause."

The Rev. Archdeacon Gregg, of Dublin, in coming forward to second the resolution, said he felt exceedingly indebted to the meeting for the very kind manner in which they had received him, but he wished his friends, in speaking of him, had given him some credit for modesty. (Laughter.) It was a blessed thing for him to be permitted to aid in advocating the claims of such a society as the Protestant Orphan Society of the King's County. The resolution which he had the honour to second expressed thanks, not only to the collectors and friends of the society for their exertions during the past year, but likewise to convey the warm thanks of the meeting to their worthy chairman, who had so kindly consented to preside. When they would consider the nature and character of an orphan society, they would see there was nothing in its constitution partaking of exclusiveness, narrowness, or sectarianism; but it was based upon the broad principle of a humane and Christian society; and, whilst being protective, it was likewise a purely Protestant society. A great writer said that one touch of nature made the whole world kin, and it would be dishonouring the name of man or woman to call any person by such names who did not take a deep and peculiar interest in the orphan children. Children seemed to know instinctively that they had a right to do anything they pleased, and no one ever murmured at their doing so. In every house the smaller a child was the more power he had in the house, and when weak or sick, his very weakness made him more potential. So long as the child remained ill the mother could not be induced to smile, but how peculiarly distressing was it when that state of things called orphanage was pending! During the last few weeks he had been attending an English lady, the mother of nine children, the eldest of whom was but seventeen, and what a painful and distressing thing it was to see the little children while their fond and devoted mother was silently breathing out her life, laughing and playing unconscious of what was about to take place. The Rev. Archdeacon then proceeded in a style of most touching eloquence to depict the miseries of the orphan child, and forcibly impressed upon those present the necessity of supporting institutions intended for their protection. His address, which lasted for about two hours, was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and the audience were several times moved almost to tears. He was loudly applauded at the conclusion.

The meeting terminated with prayer.

Immediately after the meeting the children and their nurses were entertained at a substantial dinner, provided for them by the society, at Dooly's Hotel. Several ladies and gentlemen of distinction were present.

The Madrid journals state that the Queen had ordered 50,000 cigars to be distributed among the troops on their arrival in the capital.

A Turin letter, in the "Presse" of May 12, states that the evacuation of Piedmont by the French troops appears to be suspended, and that the 99th Regiment has received orders to halt at Genoa, and to do "garrison" duty there.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the National Bank is called for the 22nd instant.

The news of the great fight for the championship had caused great excitement in New York and elsewhere, and it was universally maintained that the victory rested with Heenan.

"Letters from Palermo and from Messina speak of the extraordinary ferment created in all directions by the rumoured approach of the redoubtable "Cacciatori delle Alpi." The magic name of Garibaldi is fraught with terror to the Neapolitan troops no less than to the Austrian privates during last year's campaign. The state of things in the island seems to have undergone little alteration. All parties are in attitude of expectancy. Palermo still continues under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, although the state of siege has been nominally removed. The communication with the country having been effectually cut off, the inhabitants of the city depend entirely upon the continent for their supply of provisions. A body of cavalry received orders on the 7th instant to proceed from Messina to the opposite coast of Calabria, where symptoms of a fresh outbreak had manifested themselves.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Sir J. WALSH rose to move an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. He objected to this bill on the ground that it proposed three distinct sets of details, three very complicated pieces of machinery, dealing with different interests and different persons, and with which it would be necessary to deal on different grounds. The first branch of the bill had for its object to enable the limited owner of an estate to charge the occupier with a terminable annuity, which was to be applied to the improvement of the land, and to expire at the end of twenty-five years. He could not object to a principle of that sort because the person who would be principally benefitted by it would be the owner of the land; but when he came to look at the details of this measure, and to examine to which those details were proposed to be carried out several objections presented themselves to his mind; one of which was the great difficulty of arguing the conglomeration of principles to which he had just alluded. One of the objections he had to this bill was that it was an attempt to legislate specially for Ireland. He thought that the same laws should be applicable to both countries, and especially on such a subject as real property. The Attorney-General for England introduced a bill in 1856, called the Settled Estates Act, which was extended to Ireland. If it were necessary to make an amendment in that law, let it be made; but let the alteration extend to both countries. By this bill it was extended to Ireland only. Another objection which he had was to the machinery by which the bill was to be carried into effect. The whole of the machinery of this bill was made to turn on the chairmen of quarter sessions. They were a different class of men from the chairmen of quarter sessions in England, and though they had judicial functions, those functions were of the lowest character. Indeed he might, without wishing unduly to disparage them, say of them that while the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice were at one end of the scale they were at the other. It appeared to him that such delicate functions ought not to be entrusted to such persons; and his objection was all the stronger because there was no appeal from their decision. The bill gave powers to the limited owners, with the consent of the chairman of quarter sessions, to grant leases for twenty-one years, improvement leases for forty years, and building leases for 100 years. True, notice would be given to the guardian or trustee of the person entitled to the inheritance, but that person might be away, or might not even be in existence. A lease for forty years in Ireland was a marketable commodity. There were plenty of persons who would pay a large fine for such a lease. He knew there was a clause in the bill which prohibited the taking a fine, and that the consideration should be an improved rent. The improvements to be made were to be specified in the lease, but one of those might be the removing of stones from the land, and the transaction might be facilitated by a sum of money which the limited owner quietly received. It was the custom to speak of the Irish tenure as one of from year to year only; but although that was generally the case now it was not so during the last century, when the almost universal tenure was one of very long leases. He now came to a very different part of the bill, which related to the question of tenant-right, although he was not certain whether it would fulfil the expectations of some hon. members as to what tenant-right ought to be. He would not disparage the labours of the eminent men who conducted the Devon Commission, but the commission really was an advertisement for grievances. They collected evidence from everybody who had anything to complain of, but those who were contented stayed at home and said never a word. The Devon Commission presented therefore only one side of the question, and that the worst side. It was like a bad photograph, where all the more prominent features were enlarged, and a faulty perspective introduced. It was an exaggerated likeness of the state of Ireland even to that calamitous period just before the tremendous convulsion which so shortly overtook her. The state of the country was now altogether changed; great improvements had been effected, and the state of things which called for remedies then no longer existed. The Devon Commission gave a catalogue of various remedial measures, the greater portion of which had already been carried into effect. There was not one of those questions of tenant-right left which had been so constantly brought forward, in so many different shapes, sometimes by men high in authority, and of so much ability, but in respect to which the feelings of equity and the sense of policy and justice always led Englishmen to the conclusion that the relations between landlord and tenant should be left to themselves. If a state of things calling for such measures did formerly exist, it no longer existed, and there was now no more difficulty in the landlords and tenants arranging their own relations than in the case of the landlords and tenants in England. The complicated tenures which formerly existed, and which arose principally from sub-let leases, were gradually disappearing, and at present there were very few sub-let leases, while in all new relations between landlord and tenant there was no sub-letting, and no kind of intervention whatever between the actual occupier and the landlord. The hon. gentleman was exceedingly anxious to persuade the people that they were not happy and comfortable; that their prosperity was a delusion; and that they ought not to allow themselves to enjoy the good fortune which had come upon them. The fact was that the whole agriculture of Ireland was now wonderfully improved; it had become the agriculture of farmers instead of that of mere cotters. That wretched cultivation by which a few potatoes or oats were extracted from a patch of soil year after year, with no manure but the exhalant of lime, till the land would actually yield nothing, had given place to healthier and more scientific farming. All Ireland had been making astonishing advances in prosperity and comfort. It was impossible to see the Irish peasants, and visit them at their homes without seeing that they were better clothed, lodged, and fed than before, and no longer those miserable objects which used to haunt the road sides, to the pain and disgust of the passer-by. The whole country now exhibited a thriving and progressive character, and he therefore said let well alone, and do not, by peddling legislation between landlord and tenant, interfere with the beneficial process which was now going on. He admitted that if a Tenant-right Bill were to be passed there could not be a milder one than this. But there was danger in admitting the principle that it was necessary to deal with those relations in Ireland otherwise than as in England. Everything of late years—even the misfortunes and calamities of Ireland—had tended to bring her nearer to England, and to remove the differences between them. A wise legislation should seek also to unite England and Ireland by similar institutions and laws. But this bill would do exactly the reverse, for it would establish a difference between the way of dealing with the Irish and the English tenant. It was uncalled for and mischievous; he therefore moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MAGUIRE said he had never heard a stronger speech, or a more unaccountable motion than that of the hon. baronet. He might confute all the propositions which the hon. baronet had laid down, and show that Ireland was not in so prosperous a condition. The bill now before the House was one that would but realise the pledge given by the present Government and by former Governments to the people of Ireland. It would cement between the two nations those bonds of union, without which, he believed, England could never be strong. The hon. baronet had charged the Government with introducing a new system in Ireland, but they were not amenable to that charge. In England, as a general rule, the landlord did everything, but in Ireland he did nothing. He certainly knew of some gentlemen in Ireland who endeavoured to imitate the practice prevalent in England, but that was an exception and not the rule. The state of things in the two countries had established a different system of tenure in agriculture. He wished he could believe that Ireland was now so prosperous that there was no cause for sorrow, but cause for joy. But let them turn to the report as to the state of Donegal last summer, and it would be found that the peasantry lived on sea-weed and had potatoes. There was not the same poverty as in 1847, but there was far more than in England. He would ask the honourable baronet to visit the country more, and make wider inquiries, and he would be soon better informed as to the real state of the country. No one demanded legislation for the good landlords, but for those who were hard-hearted, foolish, political, and absentee landlords, and did not do their duty to their possessions in Ireland. He would ask whether if the tenants went against their landlords they were sure of retaining their holdings? The suffrage was in many instances a positive curse. The bill said the tenant should not improve. But ought not the Government to say that all men should have the power to do so, and to do it substantially and in a beneficial manner? Nothing could be more reasonable. Unless a tariff gave full facility to the tenant to improve, it would be of comparatively no value to Ireland, and would only increase the determination of the people to demand more than they would now be contented with. It was not just to allow simply the veto of the landlord to operate as a bar to improvement. One grievous error in the bill was that the system of compensation for improvements was totally insufficient; but he hoped that this and other portions of it might be so improved in committee as to become generally acceptable to the people of Ireland. Looking at the present state of the world, and to what would probably happen, and anxious for the strength and peace of the empire, he was very anxious that the Government should pass the bill in such an improved state as to give relief to the population of Ireland. Was the stream of emigration from Ireland a sign of prosperity? Undoubtedly not; and there was not an Irishman who left his native shores who did not carry with him an abiding sense of wrong which grew into a feeling of rank and deadly hatred against England. He had seen letters upon letters written in that tide of burning indignation by men who had left the country five, ten, and even twenty years ago, and many of whom had prospered. If they wished the shores of Ireland to be protected against invaders, let every man have a stake in the country and something to defend. The condition of the people at present was like a ship riding with a single anchor, ready to be wafted by the first favourable gale to another land. There were now too many inducements for them to leave the country, and by deepening the stream of emigration they would weaken the right hand of England. He therefore asked the right hon. gentleman not only to persevere with the bill, but to persevere in amending it. He should vote against the motion of the hon. baronet (Sir J. Walsh), and he must say he could not imagine how any member of the Conservative party could oppose such a measure.

Mr. GROGAN said that if anything could strengthen his resolution to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would be the speech just delivered by the hon. member for Dungarvan. He thought the time had gone by when the House of Commons could be treated to a tirade of abuse against the landlords of Ireland. The hon. member had gloated over the fancied miseries of his country. He had grossly misrepresented the actual condition of Ireland. Allusion had been made to the report of the Devon Commission. That commission, which bore at the time something of a political aspect, was issued in 1845, when Ireland was plunged in misery and woe, and when its state was very different from that which prevailed now. In the year 1849 the number of paupers in Ireland was 820,747; in 1860, it was only 44,929. Nor was the improvement confined to the physical condition of the people; it extended also to their moral status. In 1849 the number of committals was 21,202; in 1859 it was 2,735. The number of acquittals was in 1849 16,767; in 1859, 2,109. These facts proved that the report of the Devon Commission was no guide to the present condition of Ireland. Since the period when that commission reported the state of Ireland it had gradually approached that of England, and he would be a wise statesman who would assimilate the legislation for the two countries. That that principle was not thoroughly recognised was, however, proved by the fact that there were upon the paper that evening five bills which had exclusive reference to Ireland. With regard to the bill now before the House he could not concur in the definition of a limited owner, as contained in it; nor did he think that the provisions as to leasing powers were so good or so clear as those of a leasing powers bill which had already passed the House of Lords. His strongest objection to the large powers which were by this bill to be transferred to the judges of local courts in Ireland. The facilities which a tenant for life would enjoy of burdening the inheritance as against his successor were also points to which he was opposed. In the name of "improvements" a sum might be raised which would diminish the value of an estate of £1,000 a year by £400 per annum. Having repeatedly expressed himself in favour of a settlement of the landlord and tenant question, he should vote for the second reading of the bill, without, however, pledging himself to those details of which he disapproved.

Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART said the real friends of the Irish tenant were favourable to a settlement of the question in a moderate spirit, hoping thereby to further the improvement which was taking place in Ireland, and to check the tendency to emigration which still continued among the people. A provision similar to that objected to by the hon. member for Wexford existed in Scotland, and its operation was not complained of as unjust towards the heir apparent.

Mr. DAWSON, in expressing his intention to support the bill, regretted that in the speech of the Chief Secretary for Ireland the name of Mr. Sharman Crawford had been omitted from the right hon. gentleman's enumeration of those who had endeavoured to legislate on this subject. He believed the bill contained within itself the elements out of which a satisfactory settlement of this question might be effected. The circumstances of Ireland were such that the capital as well as the industry of the tenant was required for the proper cultivation of the land, and tenants were, therefore, entitled to fair compensation for the improvements they had made whenever their tenure was altered or terminated. He rejoiced that it was proposed to extend the powers of landlords to grant leases, and he should hail the disenfranchisement of the soil from various feudal restrictions by which it was still bound. The press of Ireland had declared that the bill would become a dead letter, and certainly the measure did not create

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

A French establishment at Mountain has laid the damage done to its premises and goods during the insurrection at 60,000 francs, which is sure to be enforced.

A pamphlet has appeared at Paris which points out that Lamoricière's peculiar position backed by Legitimists and Orleanists, is that of Embryo General Monk, ready for any casualty in France.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The ANNUITY TAX Edinburgh Abolition Bill was read a second time. After some discussion, several other bills passed a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two.

BATH RACES.

Badmanton—Ariadne, 1st; Diamond, 2nd; Portsmouth, 3rd.

Weston—Big Bat, 1st; Fairwater, 2nd. Eight ran.

Shorts—Pimlicos, 1st; Flexes, 2nd. Eight ran.

Dyrham—Fitzavon, 1st; Informer, 2nd; Rejah Brook, 3rd. Fourteen ran.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Carl, Porto Rico; Sultan, Matanzas; Envelope, Honduras; Pathfinder, Monimain; Union, Galatz; Vizinda Viano, Cork; Jasper, Callao; Ellen, Porto Rico; Lady Matheson, Matanzas; Constance, Odessa; Germinia, Smyrna; City of Baltimore (ss), New York, Liverpool, and proceeded. Off—James Jardine, Callao. Sailed—Arabian, Quebec, with troops. Marmion, Bristol; Adeline, Greenock.

BELFAST—Arrived—Charles, Bayonne; Kalcolah, Bordeaux.

Correspondence.

THE GRAND CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

13, Gardiner's-place, 15th May, 1860.

SIR,—I feel that you will excuse me for troubling you, as the subject is most important to all the inhabitants of the north side of this city.

It is the horribly neglected state of the Royal Canal, from which we derive our water to drink. No longer ago than last Sunday, during a very short walk, I saw in that canal the putrid carcases, of a cat and a dog, floating down towards the Broadstone!

This needs no comment of mine, but I think that a notice of it in your widely-circulated paper might have a good effect.—I beg leave to remain, sir, yours,

FRANCIS SEVIN, Commander R.N.

LONGFORD v. SPARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

45, Fleet-street, Dublin, 16th May, 1860.

SIR,—Your report of the proceedings in this case, which appeared in your impression of yesterday, is inaccurate in one important respect, calculated to create a false impression against me. In the report I allude to, it is stated that the plaintiffs paid me a fee of £2 2s. as a professional fee, in connection with the matters which formed the subject of the action. I beg to say that I never received one shilling from the plaintiffs, or either of them, or from any one on their behalf; and, further, the summons and plaint does not say that I received any money, nor was ever so alleged by the plaintiffs, nor did such an allegation appear in any of their proofs. Without entering into the facts or merits of the case at this juncture, I may be permitted to say that the result of it strongly illustrates the anomalous and unfair position in which attorneys are too often placed, and in which they are made the scapegoats of the defaults and omissions, without eyer having received, and, as I still assert, without even a promise, of a remuneration. My attendance at a meeting of parties discussing arrangements for a proposed contract has been construed into a retainer as their professional agent, and, without my own consent, I am clothed with the character and responsibilities of the attorney for all parties, and made the ultimate sufferer.—I remain, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS SPARKS.

THE LATE FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-S TREET.

A committee having been formed to obtain subscriptions for the sufferers by the late calamitous fire, the following contributions have already been received:—

W P M'Evoy, Parliament-street, £1. Edward Hayes, 5s. 6d.; L St.; Crampton, £1; B N Turnbull, £1; General Keatinge, £1; Sheridan, £1; D Murphy, 10s.; Mr Bierle, Parliament-street, £1; Rich'rd P Hackett, £1.; Landy Foot and Co., Essex-bridge, £1.; F Sheridan, Parliament-street, 10s.; John Fyans, Essex-bridge, 10s.; Molloy, Connor, and Co., £1.; Daniel Corbett, Essex-street, £1.; J Flanagan, 5s, £1.; F De Burg, Parliament-street, £1; Surgeon Dunne, do, 10s.; F L Flood, Dame-street, 10s.; J Switzer, do, £1; H Dillon, do, 5s.; P J Burke, do, 5s.; W West, do, 5s.; Gregory Kane, do, 10s.; Saml. Bewley and Co., do, 2l.; J O Duffy, Dame-st., 5s.; — Weir, Esq., Commissary-General's Office, £1.; — Edwards, do. 10s.; J Hemmans, Dame-street, 10s.; Mr Hussey, do. 5s.; Smyth and Dudley, College-green, £1.; Thomas Hone, Foster-place, £1.; Gilbert Saunders, do, 10s.; E S O'G, 5s.; S Mason, Essex-bridge, 5s.; J M C, 1s.; J Hinks, Dame-street, 2s. 6d.; M M, 2s.; J Tollmeter, National Assurance Office, 5l.; J Hopkins, Portland-street, 2s. 6d.; Alderman Sargent, £1.; M Masters, Parliament-street, 2s.; J H. Coatsworth, 1s.; John Donegan, Thomas-street, 10s.; J S Millikes, Parliament-street, 10s.; W Mollerry, do, 10.; P. Gaffney, do. 10s.; P Phelan, do., 5s. 6d.; W Egan, Suffolk-street, 2s. 6d.; Thos Bewley and Co., Cope-street, 2l.; Patterson Jolly, Essex-street West, 5s. 9d.; Williams and Collis, Aston's-quay, £1.; Fancott and Co., Henry-street, £1.; Comock and Co., Wood-street, 2l.; Thompson and Co., Mary-street, £1.; R. L. Guinness, 2l.; John Warfell, Thomas-street, 10s.; Alderman Atkinson, £1.; Sir D. Jones Dickinson, 10s.; Ralph Walsh, Parliament-street, 10s.; D C M'Nish, Granville-street, 5s.; John Rose, Parliament-street.

In addition to the sum of 10s. from Messrs. Keany and Owens, left with us on Tuesday, we have to acknowledge the receipt of 5s. from R. Langford, Esq., and some clothing from a lady, which will be handed to the committee of gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to collect subscriptions. We shall be happy to receive any further contributions for the same humane purpose.

We have been requested to state that a number of gentlemen in the Bank of Ireland have collected the sum of £4 10s. for the same object.

LEIGHLINBRIDGE (CO. CARLOW) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY, 15.—This fair was held yesterday, and owing to the very favourable change in the weather, was decidedly the best fair we had in this county for several months past, the demand for store cattle being very brisk, and the supply very large. There was a good attendance of graziers and other buyers from Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, and the surrounding counties. There was a marked improvement in the condition of the stock generally, but for inferior sorts there was little inquiry. The supply of fat cattle and sheep was scanty, with good demand. Beef sold at from 56s to 70s per cwt; mutton from 6½d to 9d per lb, according to quality; four-year-old heifers sold freely at from £10 10s to £12 15s each; three-year-olds from £6 10s to £10; two-year olds from £5 to £7 10s; yearlings from £4 to £5 5s. The demand for old dry cows was very dull. Sheep—Hoggetts were in good demand, at prices ranging from 25s to 40s each. Fat lambs were rather scarce, and sold at from 20s to 25s each. The tat pig fair was held on Saturday; the supply good and demand brisk. Pork sold at from 57s to 60s per cwt. Stores (forward) from 40s to 60s; smaller sorts from 30s to 40s. There was a very large supply of bonhams, which sold at from 12s 6d to 20s each.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—"Hebrews, 10th chap. Subject for debate—"That the French Revolution of 1789 was beneficial in its results."

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ended 12th inst.—Passengers and mails, £907 19s 6d., against £963 2s. 4d. for the corresponding week last year; merchandise live stock, &c., £447 12s. 4d., against £383 7s. 9d. for the corresponding week last year; total, £1,358 11s. 10s. against £1,536 10s. 9d for the corresponding week last year.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—A jobber, named Patrick Gillespie, of Castlebar, who attended the fair of Ballina, held on last Saturday, remained there that night and next day, preparing for the Belmullet fair held on Monday. On Sunday last he was discovered in a dying state by the police in the public-house of a man named M'Gill (Ballina), with a wound on his head, the effect of a blow. He was insensible, had evidently taken much drink, and died immediately. Deceased had lately returned from America, and was reputed to have money. £19 was found on his person.—*Mayo Constitution.*

Amongst the fashionable arrivals in Paris are those of Count de Montemolin and his brother, who, it is stated, intend to take up their residence there.

On Thursday, the 24th, the Earl of Stanhope will call the attention of the House of Lords to the present system of diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

COUNTY MAYO—PROSPECT OF THE COUNTRY.—The delightful and most propitious weather with which we have been favoured for the past month has dispelled all the doubts and fears which filled the public mind with apprehensions of an unfavourable harvest. We never recollect the different crops presenting a more cheering prospect—oats and wheat particularly; and all our correspondents continue in reporting the potato plantings as progressing most favourably. Whilst we have to report thus of the cereals and potato tillage, we have a word of advice as to green crops, which, we regret to say, for years past, has been unheeded—which negligence is or may be attributed to the absence of encouragement. It must be admitted that the wealth, or rather what was supposed to be the wealth of our small farmers, was, or is, their cattle; to add to their stock was the ambition of every peasant, and the consequence has been that a severe winter, and a scarcity of fodder, swept away a large proportion of the capital of our landholders. So long, then, as the accumulation of stock or the rearing of cattle is persevered in, we say it is gross neglect to overlook the cultivation of green crops, particularly turnips—the culture of which is understood in some slovenly manner by the majority of our farmers. Indeed, so sensible are we of the importance of green cropping, that we hold it to be more than imprudent for any party having control over our small farmers not to insist on a large tillage of this important item of animal consumption; for, not alone has the absence of a turnip crop been severely felt during the past winter in the sustenance of cattle, but such was the anxiety of the poor people to sustain life that they actually gave a large proportion of their potatoes to their cattle, and thus left themselves now bereft of the staple article of food. We seriously hope that, as there is sufficient time to sow green crops, no efforts will be left untried to induce a larger cultivation thereof, as the season is most favourable, and all other farm work is nigh completed."—"Mayo Constitution."

THE MAYO RAILWAY.—The remarkably steady increase in the receipts of the railway from Athlone to Roscommon has very naturally been a matter of gratulation and pride to the promoters of that railway, and we have no hesitation in stating that the shareholders will find that the full development of the entire project will place the Athlone and Castlebar Railway amongst the most remunerative of any in Ireland.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KING'S COUNTY PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The twentieth annual meeting of the King's County Protestant Orphan Society (Northern division) was held yesterday at one o'clock, in the large room, Printing-house Building, Parsonstown. The attendance of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood was exceedingly numerous, and evidenced the deep interest taken in the well-being of the society. Upwards of sixty orphan children, the objects of the bounty and solicitude of the society were present, and by their healthy and cleanly appearance, showed their guardians had faithfully discharged the trusts reposed in them. The Rev. Archdeacon Gregg, attended as a deputation from Dublin, and amongst the clergymen present were:—The Rev. A. Coghlan, Lalekynan glebe; Rev. Mr. M'Causland, rector of Parsonstown; Rev. J. E. Eashaw, Rev. J. E. Rogers, Rev. J. H. Scott, Rev. R. Healy, Rev. S. H. Payne, Rev. S. Hume, London; Rev. S. R. Wills, Rev. J. E. Bell, Rev. F. M'Donagh, Rev. E. Drought, Rev. T. Booth, Rev. C. Lyons, Rev. M. Savage, Rev. J. Forsaith, Rev. R. Staveley, Rev. H. Drought, Rev. C. Vignoles, &c.

On the motion of the Rev. Marcus M'Causland, Rector of Birr, seconded by Thomas Haskett, Esq., D.L., J.P., Moorepark,

The chair was taken by the Hon. Colonel Wandesford, D.L., J.P., Sharavogue House.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Rev. Telford M'Donogh, Rector of Ettagh, and honorary secretary of the society, read the following report:—

"Your committee appear before you to-day according to established usage, to resign the trust committed to them at the last general meeting, and, at the same time, to submit to you an account of the present condition of your society, and of their own proceedings during the past year. On the occasion of our last report, the number of orphans in our books were 46; since then one has died, four have been taken by their friends, and five (two boys and three girls) have been apprenticed. Two of the girls have been sent to the Institution for Training Female Servants, lately established in Dublin, in connection with the Protestant Orphan Societies of Ireland. The object of that institution is clearly expressed by its name; and as it supplies a want which we have long felt, and appears to be admirably conducted, we would strongly recommend it to public support, and that the provisions which it affords to our female orphans should be largely used. The number of children at present on our books is 56, one of whom is under the care of the Dublin Orphan Refuge. The children under our care have been recently visited in their respective localities by our efficient inspector, the Rev. R. B. Curry, and he has reported that they are in good health, and that their general condition is satisfactory. We think it desirable, however, that female education should receive increased attention, and have, therefore, resolved that our Inspector shall be directed for the future to report specially on this important subject, and, also, that the children shall be examined in classes every year, on the day of the public meeting, by persons appointed for the purpose, and prizes distributed to the best answerers on that occasion. The auxiliaries have contributed the following sums during the past year, viz.:—We observe a small diminution in some of these returns as compared with those of last year; but the deficiency has been more than made up from other sources. We have received the large sum of £110 from the proceeds of the Bazaar, a bequest of £4 paid through our Secretary, the Rev. Telford Macdonogh, and another bequest of £50 under the will of the late lamented Mrs. Cusack. In concluding this report, we desire to express our most humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the success which has attended the labours of our Society. Twenty years have now elapsed since its first establishment, and, during that period, it has struggled with manifold difficulties, and shared in all the vicissitudes of the times. But the vital principle of Christianity on which it is founded—the love of our brethren—has still kept it safe, until at length it has become so rooted and grounded in public favour that it can command any amount of funds that its necessity require. But we must not, on that account, relax our efforts. Our present condition of prosperity can only be maintained by the same means by which it has been obtained. There is still need for the most vigorous exertions on the part of all the friends of the society, and above all, of our most earnest prayers that it may please our Heavenly Father to continue to us that blessing which He has hitherto so liberally bestowed.

Rev. S. H. Payne, Vicar-General, moved that the report just read, with the abstract of the cash account for the past year, be published and adopted. He observed that whoever was the author of the report, might be satisfied with his offspring, and rest perfectly satisfied that it would fulfil its duties for the ensuing year. The present meeting was the twentieth held in Parsonstown on behalf of the King's County Orphan Society, and those who were in the habit of attending those meetings would agree with him in saying that the present was the best and most important ever held in connection with the society, as there was seldom so many encouraging circumstances to look upon. They saw the children before them for whose welfare they had shown so much solicitude and expended their money; in that respect he believed the Protestant Orphan Societies had an advantage over every other, because their patrons and supporters could always see before them the children that were fed, clothed, and reared for time and eternity. One of the strongest proofs of the value of the society was the number of persons who had assembled to take part in the proceedings. The society might also congratulate itself on the large number of clergymen who always shown an unabated interest in the welfare of the society. Another most happy circumstance was that they had amongst them a clergyman who had come all the way from Dublin to plead on behalf of the orphans of the King's County. His name was a household word in Ireland, and needed no introduction, as the champion of Protestantism, and the able and unwearying friend of the orphan. It was 16 years, he remembered, since he attended the church of Dr. Gregg, in Gardiner-street. The time was memorable to him, because it was the very week in which he was married. It was only the other day, after that long lapse of time, that he went there again, and heard a sermon from the Archdeacon, the text of which, he remembered, was, "Preach the Word," and he trusted, by the blessing of God, that he derived benefit from that sermon. He rejoiced to see him again present that day to plead the cause of their society. Every person who read the papers must feel the value of such a society. It was indispensably necessary for the safety of Protestant orphans. If they did not provide for the orphan children of their Protestant brethren, what would become of the next generation? They had seen the statement made that children had been kidnapped and taken away by unlawful means. It was, therefore, particularly desirable that they should bring up their children according to the principles which they valued and upheld. They did not wish to obtain possession of any children that did not properly belong to them, but they wanted to discharge faithfully the solemn duty imposed on them of instructing their own children. It was a duty which they owed to the poorer members of their flock to take up their children and provide for them temporarily and spiritually. When God was pleased to remove the father from his position, they had to guard the children not only from error but from vice, especially the female children. At the present moment there was a movement going on in London of a singularly meritorious character—a movement on behalf of the wretched outcasts who walked the streets, and since the commencement of that movement many of them had been reclaimed. Upon examination into the past history of half of them they were found to be poor orphans who went up into the great city in search of employment, and they were entrapped. The principal value of their society was that it threw a shield around destitute female orphans. It was not an institution of their creation, but it was the creation of God himself for the shelter of the orphan. The society had impressed upon it the likeness of the Lord Jesus Christ. When He charged Peter to feed His sheep He added also, "Feed my lambs," as though He were specially alluding to the orphan. In looking around upon a generally selfish world, did they not see institutions like the Orphan Society, as green and sunny spots made and marked out by the especial grace of God. As a little incident in the history of Mungo Park, the African traveller, when worn out by fatigue, they were told his eyes rested on some beautiful little green plant, and the very sight of that plant told him there was a God. So they might look at that orphan institution. The heart of the King's County Protestant Orphan Society meets at Birr, and its blood circulated from Birr. He hoped the society, at the close of 1861, would be enabled to present as satisfactory a report as the one which they had just heard read. After some further observations, the rev. gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The Rev. James A. Bell seconded the resolution. He said the report gave them a very satisfactory account of the state of the society, and told them two very important facts. The first was, that the class of people for whose relief it was designed was very much diminished. That was a thing to be thankful for, that there were not at present in the country the vast number of helpless orphans which existed two or three years ago. The report, some few years back, stated that there were Roman children applying for admission, but in consequence of the funds of the society being in such a condition, the committee were obliged to refuse them relief. How different was the case at present? Every Protestant and destitute orphan in the King's County had now shelter and protection afforded by the society. It was an important question—what had caused the diminution of orphans, as compared with former years? He thought it possible that there might still be some lurking cases of distress; but they ought to be on their guard, as there were kidnappers abroad. For aught they knew some of their children might be kidnapped before they left the town. Such things had occurred, and might occur again; and, worst of all, the law of the country, strong as it is, was so slow in its operation that months and years might elapse before it would really be put in force in such cases. The cause of the diminution, however, to which he alluded was, probably, the emigration that was going on in that part of the country. It was a matter much to be regretted that they should be losing the salt of their population in that way, but all they could do was to wish them every success, and pray that wherever they go they may carry with them their independent spirit, their honest industry, and their Protestant faith unimpaired. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put, and unanimously adopted.

Tober R. Garvey, Esq., moved the following resolution:—"That the steady progress of this society, which has been the honoured instrument of preserving 167 orphans from the physical and moral evils to which their helpless condition rendered them liable, calls for heartfelt thankfulness to the Giver of all Good, and for earnest prayer for His continued blessing."

The Rev. Augustus Coghlan, of Kantinan Glebe, Limerick, seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, said he had attended that meeting in connexion with another institution, as a deputation for a different society, engaged in a different portion of the field of God's vineyard. He had been asked to speak as the representative of a kindred society in another country, and having been for a period of fifteen years actively engaged as a member of the Limerick Orphan Society, he felt that he would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, and unfaithful to his trust as a minister of God and friend of the orphan, were he to refuse to accede to a request of the committee. He would speak according as God might enable him, in behalf of a society which adorned the King's County, and the report of which was so full of cheering matter, and gave such great cause to look back with thankfulness, and to look forward with courage. It was his duty, on the present occasion, to bring before the meeting such circumstances connected with the Limerick Orphan Society as might encourage their committee to greater exertions on behalf of the orphan. The report of the committee for the past year was very satisfactory indeed; but he trusted they would pardon him when he told them there was still a wider field open for their exertions, and that their society might be more useful than ever it had been before. If they only reviewed things before them, not with the eye of sense, but with the eye of faith, they would find there was still much for them to do, and that the funds at their disposal might be employed in carrying out a more extended field of usefulness than ever they before entered upon. Upon looking to the report for the past year, he found that one of the principles of the society was that of restriction; but he would have no restriction in the orphans' cause; he would have no holding back of protection to any fatherless orphan where it was in his power to extend it. The great principle of the society in Limerick with which he was connected was that it received every orphan. They never looked into their exchequer, or inquired whether they had money, to receive an orphan or not. They viewed their position with the eye of faith, as they knew that God above was able to give them enough to meet all their wants, and that He has said it is not His will that one of those little ones should perish. He found the society of the King's County required that a child, to be eligible for admission, should not exceed ten. That limit he considered far too low. In Limerick they received them up to thirteen; and he was utterly at a loss to know why restrictions should be placed on children for admission at what he believed to be the most important period of life. He would put it to the meeting most earnestly that, while the Exchequer of the society was full, that they should enlarge their philanthropy, open their arms wider, and receive more and more under their care. The Rev. Mr. Coghlan entered into some statistics to show that after the principle was adopted in the Limerick Orphan Society of receiving every child who applied for admission, regardless of the state of the society's finances, that the funds of the society through the blessing of God, daily increased. He remembered on one occasion, in the year 1848, when the committee of the society found themselves very much in debt, and the circumstances of the society had very much deteriorated they found lying on the table applications from eleven orphans, and many calculating business men said we must limit the admission. We cannot embarrass the society, or we will sink the orphan's bark. But that sainted man, the Rev. Godfrey Massy, who was honored amongst men, and who, he now believed, was honoured amongst the spirits of the just, stood up in the committee and reminded them that Christ had said it was not the will of his Father that one of those little ones should perish. Within that very month there came into the exchequer £325 to meet the faithful principles of the committee that had received the eleven orphan children. He would just allude to one institution, which proved, beyond all doubt, that if they prayed in faith, believing, they would receive. It was the noble orphan institution at Bristol to which he alluded. It was instituted by Mr. Muller who came a poor man to that place, without friends, and the institution was now a standing monument of God's help and goodness in protecting the destitute orphan. In that institutions, unsupported without any superintending committee, but everything coming in answer to the prayer of faith, that there were sheltered 300 orphans. Those 300 children were living from day to day by the response of God to the prayers of the founder of that institution. As he looked around him he saw excluded from want of means 700 helpless orphans asking for admission which he was unable to give. He went in prayer to God, and he asked God to enable him to do more than ever yet he had done in providing for the orphan. In answer to his prayers funds poured in, and large sums of money were sent to him for the foundation of a new orphanage. There were now 700 children fed and clothed in that institution from day to day, and before long he hoped to have 1,000. With these facts before them, he asked would they hold back or hesitate to maintain that noble principle, and would not they trust in God for the future? He asked them to open wider their doors, and if they maintained the principle of universal admission, they would find there were many throughout the country that could be brought within the care of the society. (Applause).

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Samuel R. Wills, of Parsonstown, proposed the next resolution—"That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to the collectors and other friends of the society, for their exertions during the past year, and that they be requested to redouble their efforts in this good cause."

The Rev. Archdeacon Gregg, of Dublin, in coming forward to second the resolution, said he felt exceedingly indebted to the meeting for the very kind manner in which they had received him, but he wished his friends, in speaking of him, had given him some credit for modesty. (Laughter.) It was a blessed thing for him to be permitted to aid in advocating the claims of such a society as the Protestant Orphan Society of the King's County. The resolution which he had the honour to second expressed thanks, not only to the collectors and friends of the society for their exertions during the past year, but likewise to convey the warm thanks of the meeting to their worthy chairman, who had so kindly consented to preside. When they would consider the nature and character of an orphan society, they would see there was nothing in its constitution partaking of exclusiveness, narrowness, or sectarianism; but it was based upon the broad principle of a humane and Christian society; and, whilst being protective, it was likewise a purely Protestant society. A great writer said that one touch of nature made the whole world kin, and it would be dishonouring the name of man or woman to call any person by such names who did not take a deep and peculiar interest in the orphan children. Children seemed to know instinctively that they had a right to do anything they pleased, and no one ever murmured at their doing so. In every house the smaller a child was the more power he had in the house, and when weak or sick, his very weakness made him more potential. So long as the child remained ill the mother could not be induced to smile, but how peculiarly distressing was it when that state of things called orphanage was pending! During the last few weeks he had been attending an English lady, the mother of nine children, the eldest of whom was but seventeen, and what a painful and distressing thing it was to see the little children while their fond and devoted mother was silently breathing out her life, laughing and playing unconscious of what was about to take place. The Rev. Archdeacon then proceeded in a style of most touching eloquence to depict the miseries of the orphan child, and forcibly impressed upon those present the necessity of supporting institutions intended for their protection. His address, which lasted for about two hours, was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and the audience were several times moved almost to tears. He was loudly applauded at the conclusion.

The meeting terminated with prayer.

Immediately after the meeting the children and their nurses were entertained at a substantial dinner, provided for them by the society, at Dooly's Hotel. Several ladies and gentlemen of distinction were present.

The Madrid journals state that the Queen had ordered 50,000 cigars to be distributed among the troops on their arrival in the capital.

A Turin letter, in the "Presse" of May 12, states that the evacuation of Piedmont by the French troops appears to be suspended, and that the 99th Regiment has received orders to halt at Genoa, and to do "garrison" duty there.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the National Bank is called for the 22nd instant.

The news of the great fight for the championship had caused great excitement in New York and elsewhere, and it was universally maintained that the victory rested with Heenan.

Letters from Palermo and from Messina speak of the extraordinary ferment created in all directions by the rumoured approach of the undoubtable "Cacciatori delle Alpi." The magic name of Garibaldi is fraught with terror to the Neapolitan troops no less than to the Austrian privates during last year's campaign. The state of things in the island seems to have undergone little alteration. All parties are in attitude of expectancy. Palermo still continues under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, although the state of siege has been nominally removed. The communication with the country having been effectually cut off, the inhabitants of the city depend entirely upon the continent for their supply of provisions. A body of cavalry received orders on the 7th instant to proceed from Messina to the opposite coast of Calabria, where symptoms of a fresh outbreak had manifested themselves.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Sir J. WALSH rose to move an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. He objected to this bill on the ground that it presented three distinct sets of details three separate pieces of machinery, dealing with different interests and different persons, and with which it would be necessary to deal on different grounds. The first branch of the bill had for his object to enable the limited owner of an estate to charge the occupier with a terminable annuity, which was to be applied to the improvement of the land, and to expire at the end of twenty-five years. He could not object to a principle of that sort because the person who would be principally benefited by it would be the owner of the land; but when he came to look at the details of this measure, and the manner in which those details were proposed to be carried out several objections presented themselves to his mind; one of which was the great difficulty of arguing the conglomeration of principles to which he had just alluded. One of the objections he had to this bill was that it was an attempt to legislate generally for Ireland. He thought that the same law should be applicable to both countries, and especially on such a subject as real property. The Attorney-General for England introduced a bill in 1856, called the Settled Estates Act, which was extended to Ireland. If it were necessary to make an amendment in that law, let it be made, but let the alteration extend to both countries. By this bill it was extended to Ireland only. Another objection which he had was to the machinery by which the bill was to be carried into effect. The whole of the machinery of this bill was made to turn on the chairmen of quarter sessions. They were a different class of men from the chairmen of quarter sessions in England, and though they had judicial functions, those functions were of the lowest character. Indeed he might, without wishing unduly to disparage them, say of them that while the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice were at one end of the scale they were at the other. It appeared to him that such delicate functions ought not to be entrusted to such persons; and his objection was all the stronger because there was no appeal from their decision. The bill gave powers to the limited owners, with the consent of the chairman of quarter sessions, to grant leases for twenty-one years, improvement leases for forty years, and building leases for 100 years. True, notice was to be given to the guardian or trustee of the person entitled to the inheritance, but that person might be away, or might not even be in existence. A lease for forty years in Ireland was a marketable commodity. There were plenty of persons who would pay a large fine for such a lease. He knew there was a clause in the bill which prohibited the taking a fine, and that the consideration should be an improved rent. The improvements to be made were to be specified in the lease, but one of those might be the mere removing of stones from the land, and the transaction might be facilitated by a sum of money which the limited owner quietly received. It was the custom to speak of the Irish tenure as one of from year to year only; but although that was generally the case now it was not so during the last century, when the almost universal tenure was one of very long leases. He now came to a very different part of the bill, which related to the question of tenant-right, although he was not certain whether it would fulfil the expectations of some hon. members as to what "tenant-right" ought to be. He would not disparage the labours of the eminent men who conducted the Devon Commission, but that commission really was an advertisement for grievances. They collected evidence from everybody who had anything to complain of, but those who were contented stayed at home and said never a word. The Devon Commission presented therefore only one side of the question, and that the worst side. It was like a bad photograph, where all the more prominent features were enlarged and a faulty perspective introduced. It was an exaggerated likeness of the state of Ireland even in that unfortunate period just before the tremendous convulsion which so shortly overtook her. The state of the country was now altogether changed; great improvements had been effected, and the state of things which called for remedies then no longer existed. The Devon Commission gave a catalogue of various remedial measures, the greater portion of which had already been carried into effect. There was not one of those questions of tenant-right left which had been so consistently brought forward, in so many different shapes, sometimes by men high in authority, and of unquestionable ability, but in respect to which the feelings of equity and the sense of policy and justice always led Englishmen to the conclusion that the relations between landlord and tenant should be left to themselves. If a state of things calling for such measures did formerly exist, it no longer existed, and there was now no more difficulty in the landlords and tenants arranging their own relations than in the case of the landlords and tenants in England. The complicated tenures which formerly existed, and which arose principally from sub-let leases, were gradually disappearing, and at present there were very few sub-let leases, while in all new relations between landlord and tenant there was no sub-letting, and no kind of intervention whatever between the actual occupier and the landlord. The hon. gentleman was exceedingly anxious to persuade the people that they were not happy and comfortable; that their prosperity was a delusion; and that they ought not to allow themselves to enjoy the good fortune which had come upon them. The fact was that the whole agriculture of Ireland was now wonderfully improved; it had become the intelligence of farmers instead of that of mere cotters. That wretched cultivation by which a few potatoes or oats were extracted from a patch of soil year after year, with no manure but the stimulant of lime, till the land would actually yield nothing, had given place to healthier and more scientific farming. All Ireland had been making astonishing advances in prosperity and comfort. It was impossible to see the Irish peasants, and visit them at their houses without seeing that they were better clothed, lodged, and fed than before, and no longer those miserable objects which used to haunt the road sides, to the pain and disgust of the passer-by. The whole country now exhibited a thriving and progressive character, and he therefore said let well alone, and do not, by peddling legislation between landlord and tenant, interfere with the beneficial process which was now going on. He admitted that if a Tenant-right Bill were to be passed there could be a milder one than this. But there was danger in admitting the principle that it was necessary to deal with those relations in Ireland otherwise than as in England. Everything of late years—even the misfortunes and calamities of Ireland—had tended to bring her nearer to England, and to remove the differences between them. A wise legislation should seek also to unite England and Ireland by similar institutions and laws. But the bill would do exactly the reverse, for it would establish a difference between the way of dealing with the Irish and the English tenant. It was uncalled for and mischievous; he therefore moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MAGUIRE said he had never heard a stranger speech, or a more unaccountable motion than that of the hon. baronet. He might confute all the propositions which the hon. baronet had laid down, and show that Ireland was not in so prosperous a condition. The bill now before the House was one that would but realise the pledge given by the present Government and by former Governments to the people of Ireland. It would cement between the two nations those bonds of union, without which he believed, England could never be strong. The hon. baronet had charged the Government with introducing a new system in Ireland, but they were not amenable to that charge. In England, as a general rule, the landlord did everything, but in Ireland he did nothing. He certainly knew of some gentlemen in Ireland who endeavoured to imitate the practice prevalent in England, but that was an exception and not the rule. The state of things in the two countries had established a different system in reference to agriculture. He wished he could believe that Ireland was now so prosperous that there was no cause for sorrow, but cause for joy. But let them turn to the report as to the state of Donegal last summer, and it would be found that the peasantry lived on sea-weed and had potatoes. There was not the same poverty as in 1847, but there was far more than in England. He would ask the honourable baronet to visit the country more, and make wider inquiries, and he would be soon better informed as to the real state of the country. No one demanded legislation for the good landlords, but for those who were hard-hearted, foolish, politically, and absentee landlords, and did not do their duty to their possessions in Ireland. He would ask whether if the tenants went against their landlords they were sure of retaining their holdings? The suffrage was in many instances a positive curse. The bill said the tenant should not improve. But ought not the Government to say that all men should have the power to do so, and to do it substantially and in the best manner? Nothing could be more reasonable. Unless the bill gave full facility to the tenant to improve, it would be of comparatively no value to Ireland, and would only increase the determination of the people to demand more than they would now be contented with. It was not just to allow simply the veto of the landlord to operate as a bar to improvement. One grievous error in the bill was that the system of compensation for improvements was totally insufficient; but he hoped that this and other portions of it might be so improved in committee as to become generally acceptable to the people of Ireland. Looking at the present state of the world, and to what would probably happen, and anxious for the strength and peace of the empire, he was very anxious that the Government should pass the bill in such an improved state as to give relief to the population of Ireland. Was the stream of emigration from Ireland a sign of prosperity? Undoubtedly not; and there was not an Irishman who left his native shores who did not carry with him an abiding sense of wrong which grew into a feeling of rank and deadly hatred against England. He had seen letters upon letters written in that tone of burning indignation by men who had left the country five, ten, and even twenty years ago, and many of whom had prospered. If they wished the shores of Ireland to be protected against invaders, let every man have stake in the country and something to defend. The condition of the people at present was like a ship riding with a single anchor, ready to be wafted by the first favourable gale to another land. There were now too many inducements for them to leave the country, and by deepening the stream of emigration they would weaken the right hand of England. He therefore asked the right hon. gentleman not only to persevere with the bill, but to persevere in amending it. He should vote against the motion of the hon. baronet (Sir J. Walsh), and he must say he could not imagine how any member of the Conservative party could oppose such a measure.

Mr. GEORGE said that if anything could strengthen his resolution to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would be the speech just delivered by the hon. member for Dungarvan. He thought the time had gone by when the House of Commons could be treated to a tirade of abuse against the landlords of Ireland. The hon. member had painted over the fancied miseries of his country. He had greatly exaggerated the actual condition of Ireland. Allusion had been made to the report of the Devon Commission. That commission, which very at the time sometimes of a political nature, was issued in 1845, when Ireland was plunged in misery and woe, and when its state was very different from that which prevailed now. In the year 1849 the number of paupers in Ireland was 820,747; in 1860, it was only 44,920. Nor was the improvement confined to the physical condition of the people; it extended also to their moral state. In 1849 the number of convictions was 21,202; in 1859 it was 2,734. The number of acquittals was in 1849 20,767; in 1859, 3,109. These facts proved that the report of the Devon Commission was no guide to the present condition of Ireland. Since the time when the commission reported the state of Ireland had gradually approached that of England, and he would be a wise statesman who would assimilate the legislation for the two countries. That that principle was not thoroughly recognised was, however, proved by the fact that there were upon the paper that evening five bills which had exclusive reference to Ireland. With regard to the bill now before the House he could not concur in the definition of a limited owner, as contained in it; nor did he think that the provisions as to leasing powers were so good or so clear as those of a leasing powers bill which had already passed the House of Lords. His strongest objection to the large powers which were by this bill to be transferred to the Judges of local courts in Ireland. The fructifier which a tenant for life would enjoy of burdening the inheritance as against his successor were also points to which he was opposed. In the name of "improvement" a sum might be raised which would diminish the value of an estate of £1,000 a year by £400 per annum. Having repeatedly expressed himself in favour of a settlement of the landlord and tenant question, he should vote for the second reading of the bill, without, however, pledging himself to those details of which he disapproved.

Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART said the real friends of the Irish tenant were favourable to a settlement of the question in a moderate spirit, having the object in view to further the improvement which was taking place in Ireland, and to check the tendency to emigration which still continued among the people. A provision similar to that objected to by the hon. member for Wexford existed in Scotland, and its operation was not complained of as unjust towards the hair apparent.

Mr. DAWSON, in expressing his intention to support the bill, regretted that in the speech of the Chief Secretary for Ireland the name of Mr. Sharman Crawford had been omitted from the right hon. gentleman's enumeration of those who had endeavoured to legislate on this subject. He believed the bill contained within itself the elements out of which a satisfactory settlement of this question might be effected. The circumstances of Ireland were such that the capital as well as the industry of the tenant was required for the proper cultivation of the land, and tenants were, therefore, entitled to fair compensation for the improvements they had made whenever their tenure was altered or terminated. He rejoiced that it was proposed to extend the powers of landlords to grant leases, and he should hail the disenthralment of the soil from various feudal restrictions by which it was still bound. The press of Ireland had declared that the bill would become a dead letter, and certainly the measure did not create any enthusiasm in the northern counties of that country; but he trusted that the present efforts set at rest this long-vexed question would not be rejected, and that, stripped of all illusory enactments, this bill would soon be enrolled in our statute-book.

The O'DONOGHUE then moved the adjournment of the debate

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—By last accounts orders had gone to Cette for the reception within that harbour of the King and Court, withdrawn from the capital to avoid a renewal of the disturbances which have recently occurred there.

The arrival on Italy dates from the day when the last of the Austrians will have left the Papal territories.

The advices from Italy state that the Austrians are withdrawing from Romagna, and that the Papal troops are to occupy the country.

The Paris papers of Saturday contain the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Marseilles, Friday Evening.—The Sardinian steamer Cagliari, from Tunis, has arrived here, and reports that the Bey has declared war against Sardinia, in consequence of the refusal of the Sardinian Government to pay the sum demanded by the Bey for the cession of the island of San Pietro. The Bey has ordered the Sardinian Consul to leave Tunis within 24 hours. The Sardinian Consul has left Tunis, and the Sardinian vessels of war have left the port."

The Paris Bourse was very much depressed on Saturday, in consequence of the above intelligence.

The Paris Constitutionnel says:—"The Bey of Tunis has declared war against Sardinia, because the latter refused